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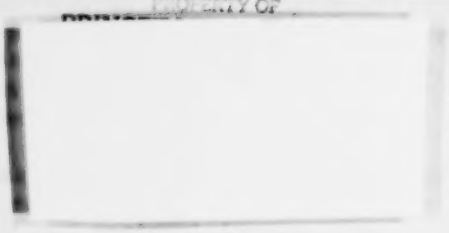

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART III. EUROPE

Section 1 - Western Europe

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02554

III.1 WESTERN EUROPE

1. This section covers UNHCR's activities in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Switzerland.

A. Introduction

2. The downward trend in new asylum requests was confirmed in 1994, when some 338,000 persons applied for asylum in Europe, compared to 557,000 in 1993, 691,000 in 1992 and 558,000 in 1991. The decrease in numbers may be attributed in part to the effects of streamlining asylum procedures and the implementation of "safe country" concepts. In 1994 some 47,000 persons were granted refugee status, slightly less than the figure in 1993 (48,000). In addition, some 58,000 persons were allowed to stay for refugee-like reasons, which represents 23 per cent more than the number of persons granted Convention status.

3. Although the number of new asylum requests has continued to decrease, refugee, asylum and immigration matters have remained an important political issue. European States, both at the national and regional levels, have continued to streamline their asylum procedures. While the Office has, in principle, welcomed initiatives of States to adopt fair and expeditious procedures, it has also expressed concern with regard to certain measures adopted at the national and regional levels, and has underlined the necessity of allowing asylum-seekers access to the asylum procedure and ensuring that those persons in need of international protection receive it. UNHCR hopes in the coming years to continue to engage in an open dialogue with States on refugee and asylum issues of common concern, including those relating to accelerated procedures, the "safe third country" notion, the implementation of temporary protection and the return of rejected asylum-seekers.

B. France

1. Beneficiary population

4. At 31 December 1994, there were 132,300 registered refugees of whom 25,000 to 28,000 were minors. In 1994, 26,000 persons applied for asylum, the majority of whom came from Africa (10,009), Europe (8,269) and Asia (6,898). Some 20 per cent were recognized as refugees. In the first quarter of 1995, there were 6,651 asylum applicants; in this period the initial rate stood at 8.75 per cent.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

5. The implementing decree of the law of July 1992, relating to the creation of waiting areas (zones d'attente), was published at the beginning of May 1995. The decree set forth the conditions regarding UNHCR's access to these airport zones. Practical modalities were later worked out in an agreement between the UNHCR Representative in Paris and the responsible authorities.

6. Two important rulings were issued by the Conseil d'Etat, one allowing the asylum-seeker the possibility of re-submitting his case with new evidence after his application has been rejected in both instances, and the other applying a slightly more restrictive practice of family reunification (i.e., its non-applicability to couples married after filing for refugee status).

7. There was an increase in the 1995 local settlement project in France due to the high number of requests for family reunification. Funds were reallocated for this purpose from the global Headquarters administered resettlement budget to the local project administered by the Branch Office in Paris.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

8. The UNHCR Branch Office in Paris will continue to supervise the implementation of the 1951 Convention and monitor enactment of relevant legislation. Existing French laws provide for a specific role for UNHCR in all stages of procedure from admission to the territory to appeals procedure. As a participant in the Administrative Board of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), UNHCR submits its observations to the Board and issues advisory opinions to OFPRA on precedent setting cases. Likewise, as a fully fledged member of the Refugee Appeals Commission (CRR), UNHCR contributes to the elaboration of French jurisprudence on refugee status determination.

9. An active and comprehensive external relations strategy will continue to be implemented to mobilize public support for UNHCR activities in France and worldwide. In 1994 and 1995 these activities included a successful project organized in partnership with the Scout movement in France which allowed for the distribution of some 40,000 "peace packs" to refugee children in Rwanda, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. Efforts in the field of private sector fund-raising are foreseen and will include a number of media events on specific refugee topics.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) Voluntary repatriation

10. In 1996, UNHCR will continue to cover transport costs of refugees residing in France who opt for voluntary repatriation but who lack the financial means to pay for their return to their country of origin. It is expected that some 200 persons will be repatriated under UNHCR's project in 1996.

(ii) Local settlement

11. The main activities under the local settlement programme will continue to be the participation of the Branch Office in Paris at the appeals level of the refugee determination procedure which foresees the remuneration, on a pro rata basis, of some 20 legal advisers who will represent UNHCR as one of the three judges in the CRR. In addition, funding will be provided to up to 600 persons to join their families in France.

(c) **Implementing partners**

12. The voluntary repatriation programme in France in 1996 will continue to be implemented jointly by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Branch Office in Paris.

13. The Service Social d'Aide aux Emigrants (SSAE) and IOM will implement UNHCR's family reunion programme under the local settlement project. SSAE's services will include counselling refugees in France on the procedures for family reunification, intervening on their behalf with the relevant authorities to obtain visas for eligible family members, and advising on partial or full financing of travel. Travel will be arranged by IOM.

14. France Terre d'Asile (FTDA) will provide counselling with regard to reception, orientation and legal advice for asylum-seekers and refugees. Regular consultations will take place between FTDA and the Branch Office on problematic issues and other matters of mutual concern.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

15. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

16. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates due to savings under common staff costs and operating expenses.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

17. The revised 1995 requirements are somewhat higher than the initial estimates which is due to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

18. The 1996 requirements are almost at the same level as that of revised 1995 estimates. Some posts financed under a Trust Fund are proposed to be moved into General Programmes with a transfer of the corresponding contribution.

C. Germany

1. Beneficiary population

19. At the end of 1994, government estimates put the number of persons granted temporary protection at 1.35 million. This figure comprised some 136,800 recognized refugees with 130,000 family members, 67,200 quota refugees (mainly Indo-Chinese), an estimated 650,000 de facto refugees, 20,600 "homeless" foreigners, as well as 350,000 war refugees from Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

20. The number of asylum-seekers in Germany again declined in 1994, but continued to be Europe's highest. During 1994, 127,210 persons applied for asylum in Germany, compared with 323,000 in 1993 and 438,000 in 1992. The five main countries of origin were: the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (30,404), Turkey (19,118), Romania (9,591), Bosnia and Herzegovina (7,297), and Afghanistan (5,642).

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

21. During 1994, UNHCR's activities concentrated on monitoring the asylum procedure, and in particular the impact of the 1993 legislative changes; observing and providing advice on conditions of temporary protection of well over a quarter of a million war refugees from the former Yugoslavia; cooperation with the German Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees in a joint effort to enhance the quality of first-instance asylum decisions; and development of the Office's collaboration with the German Foundation for United Nations Refugee Aid (DSUF) to raise funds for UNHCR from the private sector.

22. In addition, UNHCR intensified its cooperation with the joint UNHCR-non-governmental organization (NGO) network of asylum lawyers in providing legal advice, and with NGOs undertaking procedural and social counselling of asylum-seekers and refugees. A particular effort was made to develop these activities in the new Federal States of the former East Germany. During 1994, the Office's training initiatives were strengthened, with new activities established to benefit decision-making officers of the Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees as well as Administrative Court judges.

23. Following the pattern of 1994, programme activities in 1995 focus on social, legal and procedural counselling of asylum-seekers and refugees, training activities in cooperation with various German institutions, and public information and fund-raising. As in 1994, an effort is made to support relevant initiatives in the new Federal States of the former East Germany.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

24. As in previous years, a local settlement project is proposed in 1996. The primary aim will be to support NGOs in the fields of procedural, legal and social counselling to asylum-seekers and refugees. As part of UNHCR's effort to divest itself of individual casework, increased emphasis will be placed on delegating it to operational partners. Training undertaken by UNHCR in cooperation with the German Federal Office for Recognition of Foreign Refugees as well as with other public and private institutions in Germany will continue to be a priority.

25. In view of the complexity of German asylum law and procedure, adequate legal and procedural counselling will remain important. Through agreements with voluntary agencies UNHCR will provide support in this field, as well as for psycho-social counselling of vulnerable groups such as victims of torture and other trauma, and for women and children. The experience gathered will be shared through inter-agency seminars and meetings.

26. The programme will also enable continuation of UNHCR's public information activities in Germany. Information materials in German will be produced and distributed by the Branch Office to enhance awareness of the local and international refugee situation as well as the role of UNHCR. In addition, the project will support efforts to develop sources of non-governmental and non-traditional funding, and to strengthen DSUF, the only private organization in Germany which raises funds for UNHCR and other United Nations refugee projects.

(b) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

27. Funds will be allocated to co-finance a number of NGO activities in the area of community services. Activities in this field will cover social counselling to vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly victims of torture and other trauma, and to women and children. Support will be provided to existing psycho-social counselling facilities and pilot projects in new Federal States of the former East Germany.

28. In the area of legal assistance, UNHCR will continue to co-sponsor the network of legal advisers organized jointly with the German Red Cross, CARITAS and Diakonisches Werk. In addition to providing counsel to individual asylum-seekers, this network identifies priority protection issues in Germany and provides qualified legal support and advice to NGO counsellors throughout the country. It is also a focus for UNHCR-NGO cooperation in the refugee sector, and regular meetings of the network lawyers, NGO staff and UNHCR constitute an important forum for discussion of protection issues in Germany. UNHCR will also maintain a modest legal aid project to provide financial support for legal representation in precedent-setting cases.

29. Other legal assistance activities carried out in cooperation with NGOs will include the promotion of refugee family reunification in Germany and distribution to Administrative Courts of United Nations information material relevant to asylum issues.

30. The UNHCR Office in Germany will continue its training programmes in 1996, including activities organized in cooperation with the German Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees to benefit its decision-making officers, as well as those undertaken by UNHCR to benefit Administrative Court judges, lawyers and NGO social counsellors.

31. In addition, funds will be allocated to support a variety of public information initiatives, including the publication of information material in German and fund-raising activities in cooperation with DSUF.

(c) **Implementing partners**

32. Established voluntary agencies will continue to receive support under the local settlement project for legal, procedural and psycho-social counselling provided to asylum-seekers and refugees. The Branch Office in Bonn and the Sub-Office in Zirndorf will implement training activities directly. Public information and fund-raising activities will be undertaken in cooperation with the DSUF and other agencies, as appropriate.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

33. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

34. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

35. The revised 1995 requirements are slightly higher than the initial estimates which is due to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

36. The 1996 requirements are proposed approximately at the same level as that of 1995 revised estimates.

D. Greece

1. Beneficiary population

37. At 31 December 1994, the total number of refugees registered in Greece by both the Branch Office and the authorities was 7,800. Of these, 4,400 were recognized under the 1951 Convention and 3,400 were registered by UNHCR as Mandate refugees, the vast majority of whom originated from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. In addition, about 600 Ethiopians and Eritreans are being counselled for voluntary repatriation. The vast majority of refugees are from an urban background and reside in the Athens area. Approximately 30 per cent of the refugee population is female.

38. As of 31 March 1995, the Greek Government has been accommodating in its refugee/reception centre at Lavrion 382 asylum-seekers and refugees from neighbouring countries, mostly ethnic Kurds from Turkey and Iraq.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

39. The implementation of UNHCR/Ministry of Public Order agreement on the "regularization" of the UNHCR Mandate caseload commenced on 31 March 1994 and has so far resulted in the examination of some 327 cases (approximately 814 persons) and the subsequent reduction of the Mandate caseload. These persons were issued legal documents by the Greek authorities officially granting them full refugee status or humanitarian leave to stay, or the right to remain, pending arrangements for voluntary repatriation. This exercise is envisaged to be completed by the end of 1996.

40. In August 1994, Presidential Decree 209/1994 on the conditional granting of work permits or other vocational rehabilitation assistance to recognized refugees was issued and entered into force. This decree, when implemented, is expected to have an impact on the type and amount of UNHCR assistance to be provided to refugees. In this connection, the withdrawal of the reservation to Article 17 of the 1951 Geneva Convention was announced by the authorities early in 1995 and formal steps are being taken by them.

41. The Branch Office plans in 1995/1996 to assist in the organization of a joint UNHCR/Ministry of Health meeting of experts, tentatively scheduled for autumn 1995, to examine the issue of establishing refugee reception centres and providing medical care for urgent refugee cases.

3. 1996 country programme

(a) Objectives

42. UNHCR will continue to monitor legal protection and representation for asylum-seekers, as well as to ensure that national asylum policy, legislation and practice is in accordance with international refugee law. The continued transfer of individual casework to the UNHCR-financed legal services of the Greek Refugee Council (GRC) will further enhance the supervisory function of UNHCR and its ability to effectively pursue this objective.

43. In view of the policy change in Greece from transit/resettlement to local integration, UNHCR will increasingly reorient its programme from care and maintenance to local settlement, focusing, inter alia, on better reception services, skills/language training, job placement and income-generation projects.

44. In line with UNHCR's regional objectives, the Branch Office will continue to expand and reinforce its public information campaign(s) jointly with NGO and other partners. Training of implementing partners, other NGOs and government officials will focus on new legislative developments relating to the right of refugees to work.

(b) Proposed budget for 1996

45. Legal assistance for refugees will continue through the Legal Assistance Project with the GRC and will expand to include developments concerning the issuance of work permits to refugees. A greater emphasis will be placed on accommodating the specific needs of the women, children and elderly.

46. Social counselling and material assistance will be provided to registered refugees and asylum-seekers with particular attention given to vulnerable groups. Food and monthly subsistence allowances will be provided only to extremely needy persons and small amounts of emergency assistance will be allocated for refugees who suddenly, for a number of reasons, require basic household equipment and clothing. When not offered by state hospitals, medical care will be covered under the project.

(c) Implementing partners

47. The GRC and the Social Work Foundation will continue to be the main implementing partners for urban refugees with the International Social Service providing counselling services with partial UNHCR support at the Lavrion reception centre. In addition, the Branch Office maintains regular contact with the Government and a number of refugee support groups such as the IOM, the Greek Red Cross, CARITAS, Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches in order to coordinate strategies and streamline action in the spirit of the UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC).

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

48. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

49. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

50. The revised 1995 requirements are slightly higher than the initial estimates which is due primarily to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

51. The 1996 requirements are almost at the same level as that of 1995 revised estimates.

E. Italy

1. Beneficiary population

52. At 31 March 1995, there were approximately 12,500 Convention refugees in Italy, most of whom originated from Eastern Europe (43 per cent) and Asia (26 per cent). An estimated 50,000 to 55,000 persons from the former Yugoslavia and Somalia were granted humanitarian stay permits and remain in Italy on a temporary basis. The number of asylum-seekers in Italy remains low compared to other European countries. During the first quarter of 1995, 546 new applications for asylum were registered, the largest group of applicants (201) originating from Romania. Over one third of asylum applicants in 1994 were between 28 and 37 years old. Of these, 22 per cent were women, often accompanied by children but without husbands. The majority come from urban areas and possess a medium to high level of education.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

53. During 1994 there were a number of draft laws and legislative proposals on immigration and asylum- and refugee-related issues, but none have led to actual

changes in the legislation. In March 1994, a Committee for the Protection of Non-National Minors was established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers/Department for Social Affairs which has elaborated special provisions in favour of minor victims of war or natural disasters, immigrant children and nomads in Italy. The Committee is also expected to improve the protection of refugee children. A regulation defining criteria and establishing a procedure for the admission of conflict victims from former Yugoslavia was adopted in April 1994.

54. This procedure allows UNHCR offices in former Yugoslavia to recommend individual refugees with serious protection problems in countries of first asylum for admission in Italy.

55. In early 1995, the hub of the Sarajevo airlift operation was moved to Ancona and all flights now originate from there.

56. From January 1995 an estimated 20,000 persons, mainly Albanians, but also persons from former Yugoslavia, Kurdish Turks, Chinese and a variety of other nationalities, arrived at the south-eastern coast of Italy by sea from nearby Albania and the former Yugoslavia, and tried to enter illegally. Although this influx appears to be mainly a migration flow, it cannot be excluded that among them there are genuine asylum-seekers.

57. In February 1995, an information centre for non-European Union nationals was opened at Rome airport which allows the Italian Refugee Council (CIR) and some other NGOs to be present at the airport and to provide legal counselling to asylum-seekers.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

58. At a policy level, UNHCR will aim to ensure the adequate protection of asylum-seekers and refugees, including access to the territory and to the eligibility procedure for asylum-seekers.

59. The Branch Office in Rome will continue to pursue through its consultative function in the Central Eligibility Commission the application of eligibility in accordance with the UNHCR position and to provide country of origin information.

60. Another component of UNHCR's engagement is the promotion of appropriate protection measures for refugees not recognized under the Convention who nevertheless need and deserve international protection.

61. In addition to continuing refugee law training and public information activities, another integral part of the Branch Office's role will be to seek funds from non-governmental sources, including the private sector. A license agreement with a commercial partner under the trademark "Made for a Better World" is expected to continue. The Branch Office has established a dedicated private donors database, which contained some 90,000 entries at the time of writing.

62. The Branch Office's assistance-related objectives will be to seek improvement in the implementation of the Government Social Security services for the local integration of refugees and to build NGO capacity. Support will be provided to the CIR to improve its capacity to intervene in individual cases and to maintain its presence at the information centre at Rome Airport.

63. Support will continue to be given to the Sarajevo Airlift Operation.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

64. **Care and maintenance**: It will be necessary to continue to provide assistance for the transferred resettlement caseload and to retain a minimum emergency provision for vulnerable asylum-seekers pending status determination. Two legal assistants will be provided at CIR to cover the desk at Rome Airport pending obtention of local authority funding.

65. **Local settlement**: Assistance for some 1,000 refugees will be provided towards facilitating local integration. In addition to assistance for vulnerable groups (the elderly, sick, handicapped, women and children), the project will be used for grants for recently arrived refugees to enable them to integrate and become self-sufficient more rapidly. CIR will continue to provide counselling for individual refugees, wherever possible in liaison with local authorities. Administrative costs for CIR will continue pending development of their fund-raising programme.

(ii) Special Programmes

66. While developments in the former Yugoslavia during 1996 are unpredictable, a provision has been included in the Sarajevo Airlift Operation programme in Ancona for logistical operations at Falconara Airport.

(c) Implementing partners

67. CIR will implement a major part of UNHCR's local settlement and care and maintenance programmes by providing counselling to asylum-seekers and refugees and intervening, when necessary, with local authorities to facilitate requests from needy refugees for assistance. CIR will continue to take over aspects of both legal and social counselling to individual cases previously handled by the Branch Office and in actively promoting awareness of the situation of refugees.

68. The majority of direct assistance to individual refugees will come from the joint local settlement project, financed on an 80 per cent basis by the Ministry of Interior and 20 per cent by UNHCR.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

69. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

70. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

71. The revised 1995 requirements are somewhat higher than the initial estimates mainly due to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

72. The 1996 requirements are slightly lower than that of the revised 1995 requirements mainly due to a reduction in staff costs and operating expenses.

F. Spain

1. Beneficiary population

73. During 1994, 12,000 persons applied for asylum, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent over the previous year. The main countries of origin were Romania (1,453), China (1,137), Peru (890), Cuba (830), Ecuador (802), Senegal (701), and the Dominican Republic (638). A total of 5,916 asylum-seekers were men, 10.4 per cent were under the age of 18, 54.7 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 35, 14 per cent between 35 and 50, 1.8 per cent were between 50 and 65 years of age and 0.4 per cent were over 65. In the first quarter of 1995, 1,627 persons applied for asylum.

74. Refugee status was granted to 630 persons in 1994 and 1,882 persons, mainly of Bosnian and Liberian origin, were allowed to remain under a temporary protection scheme. At the end of 1994, the estimated refugee population was 5,100.

75. By the end of 1994, some 2,300 cases were awaiting a decision on their applications for refugee status.

76. While Spain had not established a formal resettlement quota, 136 refugees were accepted for resettlement in 1994. These were mostly 49 Iraqi refugees in need of protection in countries of first asylum in the Middle East, as well as Bosnian former detainees and family members.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

77. In May 1994, an amendment to the asylum legislation was adopted by the Parliament which entered into force in June 1994. The amendment foresees, inter alia, the introduction of an accelerated admission procedure for border crossing points and in-country applications for asylum, as well as UNHCR's active involvement in the aforementioned refugee status determination procedures. In March 1995, the implementing decree to the amended asylum law was adopted. Furthermore, as of 26 March 1995, the Schengen Agreement is applicable in Spain.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

78. At a policy level, UNHCR will aim to ensure the adequate protection of asylum-seekers and refugees through assisting in the further development of fair refugee policies and procedures. The Branch Office in Madrid will also continue to focus on strengthening the NGO network in Spain and improving government, UNHCR and NGO partnership. In this connection, refugee law training activities will be pursued actively with NGOs and national and regional government officials involved in the new asylum procedure, as well as lawyers, border police and academic institutions.

79. The UNHCR local settlement project in Spain will concentrate on social and legal counselling for asylum-seekers and refugees through the International Rescue Committee. The Comision Espanola de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR) is a government-funded NGO which also provides legal advice to newly arrived asylum-seekers and maintains a wide network of contact lawyers throughout Spain.

80. The UNHCR National Committee in Spain, España con ACNUR, will conduct various fund-raising activities in coordination with the Branch Office and UNHCR Headquarters and increasingly will become associated with UNHCR's public awareness campaign in Spain through the establishment of local support groups.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

81. The local settlement project in Spain will provide social and legal counselling and orientation to newly arrived asylum-seekers and refugees. The project will cover the financing of two of the four project lawyers charged with carrying out UNHCR's new obligations under the revised asylum law. The remaining two lawyers are to be covered with funds provided by the Spanish Government (see Special Programmes). In addition, the project will help to cover refugee law training activities implemented by the Branch Office.

(ii) Special Programmes

82. In order to finance extra human resources needed to carry out UNHCR's new obligations under the revised asylum legislation, the Spanish Government will finance the services of two project lawyers through an earmarked contribution. It was agreed at the time the asylum legislation was adopted that the Government would progressively increase its contribution, in the long term, to eventually cover all four project lawyers required for UNHCR's role in the procedure.

83. In addition to legal assistance activities, the Government's contribution will also help support UNHCR's public information activities in Spain and a portion of the Branch Office's training activities. The former includes the financing of producing some 20,000 copies of the Spanish version of the "Refugees" magazine and its distribution to various Spanish-speaking countries.

(c) **Implementing partners**

84. Legal assistance and counselling for newly arrived asylum-seekers, as well as support to UNHCR in its involvement in the new accelerated admission procedure, will be provided by the International Rescue Committee. Refugee law training activities under General and Special Programmes will be implemented entirely by the Branch Office in Madrid.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

85. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

86. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

87. The revised 1995 requirements are not significantly different from initial estimates.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

88. The 1996 requirements are almost at the same level as that of 1995 revised estimates.

G. United Kingdom

1. Beneficiary population

89. During 1994, a total of 32,830 applications for asylum were submitted compared to 22,370 in 1993. Approximately half of the asylum applicants originated from Africa, 23 per cent from Asia and 19 per cent from Europe and the Americas. During 1994, the Home Office made some 21,000 asylum adjudication decisions, 800 (4 per cent) of which resulted in refugee status, 3,700 in Exceptional Leave to Remain, while 16,500 applications were rejected.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

90. The Immigration and Asylum Appeals Act in 1993 introduced a right of appeal in "fast track" procedures for "without foundation asylum claims" including individuals for whom the United Kingdom was not the first country of entry. This principle of "third country removals" is a measure increasingly applied in many countries in Western Europe. The Government has expressed its intention to introduce a number of measures to decrease the rising backlog of asylum applications (some 55,000 at the end of 1994). The measures would include an increase in Home Office staff and appellate authorities' capacity to deal with larger caseloads, as well as a shortening of the present asylum procedure through various measures, such

as a widened concept of "manifestly unfounded" claims, the introduction of a safe country of origin notion and the removal of a suspensive effect in certain cases.

91. As a result of quicker asylum procedures, the capacities of the Refugee Legal Centre (RLC), which provides legal representation and advice to asylum-seekers, the Refugee Council and the Refugee Arrival Project, which assists newly arrived refugees, have been over-stretched and they have had to appeal for additional funds. UNHCR funds a smaller percentage of RLC's operating costs. However, it is expected that the United Kingdom Government will meet the extra costs required at the centre and therefore no increase in the 1995 local settlement programme is expected.

92. External affairs has become a central undertaking of the Office. Its primary objective is to develop and enhance UNHCR's public image and make more effective the protection role of the Office in the United Kingdom. A national charity organization, UK for UNHCR, was established in 1994 to help the Office achieve this objective.

93. The Branch Office in London was able to become fully operational in the field of Training through the appointment of the Refugee Law Training Officer in 1994. Induction and follow-up training for the Asylum Division of the Home Office and the Immigration Appellate Authorities were undertaken, as well as training to NGOs, individual practitioners and academic institutions.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

94. The overall objective of UNHCR in the United Kingdom is to enhance its relations with all government bodies dealing with asylum-seekers and refugees, NGOs, the media and refugee interest groups in order to promote protection of asylum-seekers and refugees in the United Kingdom and worldwide.

95. The programme implemented will focus on providing legal assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as resettlement, family reunification and repatriation assistance to individual cases. As part of UNHCR's policy in Western Europe to divest itself of routine individual casework, UNHCR will continue in 1996 to support operational partners who have assumed this work.

96. Training activities will remain an integral part of the Office's activities with the aim of ensuring that the refugee law and protection principles are adequately known and understood. External affairs increasingly will become a central part of Branch Office's activities in 1996, and will include organizing activities and events to raise public awareness and obtain funds from non-governmental sources.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

97. UNHCR will continue to finance a small proportion (12 to 15 per cent) of the overall needs of the RLC to cover some of the staff costs for providing advice

and information to asylum-seekers and refugees at all stages of the asylum procedure. The United Kingdom Government will fund the remaining needs, including the additional financial costs incurred as a result of the sharp increase in the number of cases.

98. The local settlement programme will also cover the salaries and related costs of two caseworkers at the British Red Cross Society (BRCS) to carry out family reunion activities previously handled by the Branch Office. The BRCS ensures that refugees receive counselling and advice when applying for family reunion in the United Kingdom. Those refugees residing in the United Kingdom without financial means may apply for financial assistance to bring their family members into the country.

99. A small percentage of the programme will cover training activities of the Office.

(c) Implementing partners

100. The RLC will continue to implement the legal representation part of the local settlement programme. UNHCR's contribution to assist in family reunification case work in the United Kingdom will continue to be implemented in 1996 by the BRCS. IOM will continue to implement the repatriation of refugees from the United Kingdom. The Branch Office in London will implement all training activities.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

101. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

102. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

103. The revised 1995 requirements are slightly higher due to the need for office space.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

104. The initial 1996 requirements are slightly lower due to a reduction in the need for contractual services.

H. Other countries in Western Europe

1. Belgium

(a) Beneficiary population

105. At 31 December 1994, Belgium hosted a refugee population of 25,142 (14,349 males and 10,793 females), compared to 24,908 (14,350 males and 10,558 females) at 31 December 1993. During the first five months of 1995, the Belgian Government registered 4,895 asylum applications, compared to 5,016 during the same period in 1994, amounting to a 2.4 per cent decrease. The asylum applicants, ranked by their total numbers, originated mostly from Zaire, Romania, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo), Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Algeria, Pakistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, and Rwanda. A total of 5,855 persons from the former Yugoslavia were allowed to reside temporarily in Belgium enjoying temporary protection and were registered under the category of "displaced persons".

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

106. The decline in the number of asylum-seekers in the first five months of 1995 can be attributed to a number of measures introduced in 1994 to identify and exclude from the refugee status determination procedure "manifestly unfounded" claims, accelerate the treatment of asylum claims, eliminate the right to work for asylum-seekers and the practice of preventive detention of asylum-seekers whose nationalities traditionally have a low or zero rate of recognition. A decrease in the number of refugees and asylum-seekers who approached the UNHCR Regional Office in Brussels requesting material assistance resulted in less spending under the local settlement project.

107. As of 1 March 1995, the Belgian Government began to withdraw temporary protection on a case-by-case basis for certain categories of persons from the former Yugoslavia, most notably those who are considered to constitute a threat to national security, those who have returned to their country of origin or have resided for some time in a third country, and persons originating from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo) and Croatia (except for regions occupied by Serbs). Persons who had lodged an asylum request but whose consideration was suspended owing to the granting of temporary protection may have their asylum applications examined on their merits. Those not falling into the above categories may be registered as legal aliens. The administrative status of this group will thus be improved since they will figure on the register of aliens entitled to reside legally in the country.

108. The UNHCR Regional Office in Brussels intensified its refugee law training and promotion activities among universities, government eligibility staff, social workers, Bar Associations and the European Refugee Law Students' Association (ELSA). It also expanded its training activities for the military at both the Benelux and NATO level. Through monthly coordination meetings, the Regional Office maintained an ongoing dialogue with the national authorities responsible for refugee status

determination and asylum policy. An agreement concluded in 1994 for sharing the UNHCR Centre for Documentation on Refugees databases with these bodies was fully implemented in 1995, facilitating the sharing of country-of-origin and other information relevant to refugee status determination.

109. The Regional UNHCR office in Brussels also actively followed-up the PARinAC process, holding monthly meetings with NGOs to review and implement PARinAC's many recommendations, particularly those relating to protection. In consultation with the Comité Belge d'Aide aux Réfugiés (CBAR), UNHCR is promoting the establishment of a national refugee counselling centre whose aim is to enhance NGO capacity to engage in legal advocacy and protection. UNHCR plans progressively to devolve responsibility for handling routine counselling for individual cases to this centre, once it has become fully operational.

(c) 1996 country programmes

(i) Objectives

110. The Regional Office in Brussels will continue to monitor the application of eligibility criteria and to provide country-of-origin information and expert advice to governmental and non-governmental bodies and lawyers dealing with individual cases and refugee status determination. Counselling and analysis of individual cases will be gradually entrusted by the UNHCR Regional Office to the national refugee counselling centre, but UNHCR will continue to provide advice to national authorities on individual cases when deemed necessary to fulfil the role entrusted to UNHCR by national legislation in Belgium.

111. Partial support to the centre to cover legal counselling and related services will be provided in order to ensure a smooth handover of responsibilities in this regard. It is expected that by 1997 UNHCR interventions on behalf of individual cases will occur almost exclusively at the request of national authorities. Cases with important implications for asylum policy and practice or political implications will continue to be dealt with by the UNHCR Regional Office. Regular coordination meetings with national authorities responsible for refugee matters, and with NGOs in the PARinAC framework, will continue.

112. Refugee Law Training will expand in 1996 to encompass regular training in Belgian universities and the establishment of a refugee law curriculum in at least one university, and at least two yearly seminars targeting younger members of Bar Associations, as well as members of ELSA. Furthermore, a UNHCR-specific curriculum will be incorporated in 1996 in the new European post-graduate degree in International Humanitarian Assistance launched by five European universities in 1994 with financing of the European Union Humanitarian Office (ECHO). In addition to the pursuance of public information activities, the Regional Office will continue to seek funds from private and non-governmental sources. Finally, training for the military will also be expanded, notably at the Centre for Defence Studies of the Belgian Royal Defence Institute.

(ii) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

113. The local integration programme in Belgium will continue to cover the expenses of one legal adviser at the national refugee counselling centre to help handle individual cases and one secretarial post at CBAR to assist in voluntary repatriation and family reunification. Resettlement processing will continue to be handled directly by the UNHCR Regional Office, in response to a request from the Belgian authorities.

(iii) **Implementing partners**

114. The national refugee counselling centre, to be implemented by the CBAR and launched during the second half of 1995, will carry out legal counselling for asylum-seekers and refugees previously handled directly by the UNHCR Regional office. The processing of voluntary repatriation and family reunification will also be handled by the CBAR. In an effort to strengthen partnership with NGOs within the PARinAC framework, support for refugee law training and public information activities will also be enlisted from the Centre d'Initiation pour les Réfugiés et Etrangers (CIRE) and the Overlegcentrum voor Integratie van Vluchtelingen (OCIV), respectively, the main NGO umbrella organizations in Wallony and Flanders.

2. Ireland

(a) **Beneficiary population**

115. Ireland's geographical situation has ensured that it has received far fewer asylum-seekers over the years than its European neighbours. In 1994, a total 355 asylum applications were received by the Department of Justice, of which approximately 300 were fled by cases that had arrived at ports. The majority of the asylum applicants originated from Cuba (235), Romania (36) and the Russian Federation (20). Furthermore, the Irish Government accepted 110 Bosnians under the Temporary Protection programme, 78 of whom were medical evacuees.

(b) **Developments in 1994 and 1995**

116. During 1994, the Department of Justice introduced a new draft Refugee Bill, which will be the first legislation relating to asylum in Ireland. Owing to a change in Government at the end of 1994, the adoption of the Refugee Bill was postponed. However, it is hoped that the Government will soon recommence parliamentary debate. The Office's involvement in providing a necessary input to the draft legislation has been of primary importance.

117. Ireland continues to receive individuals and their dependants fleeing the conflict in former Yugoslavia following a government decision in 1992 to grant temporary protection status for a renewable twelve month period to this category of persons. UNHCR has worked closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs regarding procedures for those family members of medical evacuees granted visas who remain within the former Yugoslavia.

118. UNHCR's programme in Ireland included the recruitment of a consultant to work towards forging stronger contacts with government departments, NGOs, universities and cultural institutions, as well as strengthening the NGO network, especially those most affected by the new proposed refugee legislation. Due to the delay in adopting the draft Refugee Bill, this activity was postponed but is hoped to be achieved in the course of 1995 or early 1996.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

(i) **Objectives**

119. The objective of the Office in 1996 will be to enhance its role by promoting a better understanding of and support for UNHCR at those levels of Government when deal with asylum-seekers and refugees, and in non-governmental organizations, the media and refugee interest groups. Training will be an important part of the work of the Office, especially in light of the new legislation expected to come into force during 1995.

120. The local settlement programme in Ireland will aim at encouraging and facilitating the local integration of refugees and bona fide asylum-seekers by providing legal and emergency material assistance and funding training activities for lawyers representing asylum-seekers and refugees.

(ii) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

121. UNHCR's contribution in 1996 will go towards supporting two voluntary agencies to provide adequate legal and material assistance to newly arrived asylum-seekers and refugees and to ensure that asylum-seekers have access to legal representation in the process of applying for refugee status in Ireland. Emergency material assistance will be provided to needy persons on a case-by-case basis and funds for legal representation will be paid on a *pro rata* basis.

(iii) **Implementing partners**

122. UNHCR's assistance programme in Ireland will continue to be implemented by the Irish Red Cross Society and the Irish Refugee Council which provide legal advice and assistance to needy asylum-seekers. Training activities will be implemented directly by the Branch Office based in London.

3. Luxembourg

(a) **Beneficiary population**

123. At 31 December 1994 there were an estimated 300 recognized refugees in Luxembourg. In addition, 998 persons from the former Yugoslavia benefited from temporary protection. Of these, some 450 have qualified for resident alien status.

(b) **Developments in 1995 and 1996**

124. It is likely that new legislation formalizing Luxembourg's asylum procedures will be enacted before the end of 1995. The Regional Office provided its views on the bill to the Council of State and the Judiciary Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

125. Steps were taken by the authorities to convert temporary protection status to resident status for certain categories of refugees from the former Yugoslavia who enjoy temporary protection in Luxembourg.

126. A number of refugee-related events, including round tables and lectures, are being organized in 1995 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Luxembourg Association for the United Nations and the Fluchtlingsrot. Refugee law training activities will continue, in association with the Luxembourg Bar Association.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

127. Through the Regional Office in Brussels, UNHCR will continue to provide information and legal advice relevant to the status determination procedure as well as refugee law training to national police at international points of entry. UNHCR's regular training activities in Luxembourg will target NGOs, lawyers and law students.

4. Malta

(a) **Beneficiary population**

128. As at 31 March 1995, some 280 non-European refugees were staying in Malta under UNHCR protection, due to the geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention still exercised by that country. Iraqis comprise the largest group (243), followed by Somalis (23). In addition, some 150 conflict victims from the former Yugoslavia have obtained *de facto* temporary protection by the Maltese authorities.

(b) **Developments in 1995 and 1996**

129. The influx of Iraqis in late 1992 necessitated an increase in the 1994 and 1995 budgets to provide assistance to needy refugees recognized under the Mandate. An increase was made in the 1994 budget to expedite the resettlement processing of some 200 persons to the United States through temporary transfer to Rome for interviewing with the United States authorities. Since the number of persons they accepted for resettlement was lower than originally foreseen, the assisted caseload in Malta remained relatively high in 1995 but is expected to decrease in 1996.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

(i) **Objectives**

130. UNHCR's main objectives in Malta will aim at encouraging the Government to

lift its geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention and the establishment of an appropriate national eligibility procedure. Pending the achievement of these objectives, UNHCR will continue to grant protection and, where necessary, to provide assistance to non-European refugees and seek resettlement or other durable solutions for them.

(ii) Proposed budgets for 1996

131. Although assistance to the refugee caseload in Malta is expected to decrease in 1996, UNHCR will provide needy refugees with food and lodging pending resettlement or other appropriate durable solutions. Their medical care and education will be provided by the Maltese authorities. A limited sum is included in the UNHCR programme for administrative costs of the Emigrants' Commission in view of the increased work in processing the high caseload.

(iii) Implementing partners

132. The Emigrants' Commission is UNHCR's operational partner in Malta. The Commission processes and submits asylum requests to the Branch Office in Rome for decision and disburses assistance under the UNHCR programme in addition to mobilizing additional resources locally.

5. The Netherlands

(a) Beneficiary population

133. Between 1985 and 1994, the Netherlands granted Convention refugees to some 31,000 persons. In addition, some 32,000 persons were allowed to stay for humanitarian reasons. There were 52,576 asylum requests in 1994, a 48 per cent increase over the 1993 figure of 35,399. The majority of the asylum-seekers originated from four regions: former Yugoslavia (12,741) (of whom some 8,600 originate from Bosnia and Herzegovina), Islamic Republic of Iran (6,075), Somalia (5,393) and Iraq (2,858).

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

134. The Netherlands introduced a new Aliens Act on 1 January 1994 which stipulated, inter alia, the decentralization of status determination and introduced a new legal basis for concepts such as carrier sanctions, inadmissibility, "manifestly unfounded" claims, temporary protection and a simplified appeal procedure. As a result of the changes in legislation, the Immigration and Naturalization Department of the Ministry of Justice considerably reinforced its staff in order to support a more expeditious procedure.

135. The new Aliens Act no longer calls for the automatic involvement of UNHCR in individual cases but rather a role focusing on advisory and training functions.

136. Several training programmes were organized at the initiative of, or in cooperation with, the Netherlands authorities. A number of training sessions were carried out for Dutch Army Officers who participate in United Nations peace-keeping

missions in order to inform them of the functions and mandate of UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies. The newly recruited staff in the Immigration and Naturalization Department have also participated in UNHCR's training programme.

137. Three seminars on refugee women, family reunion principles and UNHCR field operations were organized by the Liaison Office with participants from Ministries, NGOs, lawyers and various sectors of Dutch society.

(c) 1996 country programmes

138. UNHCR has no assistance programme in the Netherlands. Assistance is provided to asylum-seekers and refugees through a national network consisting of the semi-public organization Centrale Opvang Asielzoekers (COA), the Ministry of Justice, other Ministries, provincial and municipal authorities and NGOs.

139. The work of the Liaison Office in The Hague will continue to focus on UNHCR's advisory function. Government authorities and NGOs will be the target group for training activities and further emphasis will be placed on public information activities. All activities undertaken by the Liaison Office in The Hague will be under the supervision of the UNHCR Regional Office in Brussels.

5. Portugal

(a) Beneficiary population

140. At 31 December 1994, Portugal hosted a refugee population of 1,461 individuals originating primarily from African Portuguese-speaking countries such as Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, and Mozambique, as well as from Zaire, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo. During 1994, a total 767 persons applied for asylum the majority of whom originated from Romania (417), Angola (56), India (35) and Pakistan (35).

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

141. UNHCR continued to monitor the implementation of the 1993 Law on Asylum with a view to ensuring access to the procedure and adherence to internationally accepted standards with regard to asylum-seekers and refugees. Since under the new law only applicants in the normal procedure have access to material assistance, follow-up measures have been taken regarding the issuance of Temporary Residence Permits, which is presently the only means for asylum-seekers to receive material assistance from the Government during the asylum procedure. It is hoped that the early implementation of the Law on Temporary Reception Centres of 14 October 1994 will contribute to altering the present state of affairs, opening the way for governmental assistance to asylum-seekers during the eligibility procedure within the country and at the airport.

142. Following the resignation of the Honorary Representative in Lisbon, the office was renamed a Liaison Office to be under the direct supervision of UNHCR Headquarters.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

(i) **Objectives**

143. The activities of the Office will continue to focus on NGO building, and in particular, on supporting the Portuguese Refugee Council (PRC) with a view to helping it become a fully operational implementing partner with expertise in individual and general legal advice, social counselling and, eventually, emergency assistance for needy asylum-seekers with manifestly founded claims. UNHCR will continue to encourage the PRC in its fund-raising activities so that it becomes increasingly independent of UNHCR support. UNHCR will cooperate with the Portuguese Government and relevant NGOs in finding solutions for establishing appropriate reception facilities and thus meet economic and social needs for asylum-seekers and refugees.

144. Training of government officials, NGOs, and interested universities dealing with asylum and refugee matters will be an integral task of the Office in Lisbon. External relations activities are planned with a view to enhancing awareness of refugee-related issues which will include efforts to raise funds in the private sector, in close cooperation with the PRC.

145. When required, the Liaison Office in Lisbon will facilitate voluntary repatriation and resettlement. Individual applications will be processed through UNHCR Headquarters.

(ii) **Proposed budget for 1996**

146. UNHCR's local integration programme in Portugal will provide emergency assistance to needy recognized refugees, including food and accommodation for asylum-seekers in the initial phase of the procedure following their arrival. Legal advice will be available to asylum-seekers within the country and at the point of entry (ports and airports), throughout the eligibility procedure.

147. A small sum will be allocated for training activities and for translations into Portuguese which are expected to target the relevant government officials, members of relevant NGOs, the Bar Association, universities and the media in Portugal and the six other Portuguese-speaking countries.

(iii) **Implementing partners**

148. Emergency assistance to recognized refugees and asylum-seekers with manifestly founded claims will continue to be implemented by the UNHCR Liaison Office, the regional centres of social security of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the PRC.

149. Social and legal counselling activities, and eventually emergency assistance will be carried out by the PRC.

150. UNHCR and PRC will collaborate in coming out protection training activities.

6. Switzerland

(a) Beneficiary population

151. At 31 December 1994, Switzerland hosted 27,248 refugees, compared to 27,913 in 1993. A total 16,134 persons (5,752 females and 10,382 males) applied for asylum in 1994, which represents a decrease of 35 per cent compared to a total of 24,739 in 1993. The most widely represented nationalities are: persons from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (25.6 per cent), Bosnians (20.7 per cent), Sri Lankans (9.2 per cent), Angolans (6.6 per cent), Turks (6.6 per cent), and Somalis (5.5 per cent). Some 2,937 persons were granted refugee status (as against 3,800 for 1993 and 1,500 in 1992). During the first four months of 1995 the total number of new asylum-seekers decreased by 3 per cent compared to the same period in 1994.

152. In addition, Switzerland granted temporary admission to 11,523 persons, including persons who were admitted under various decisions of the Federal Council in favour of persons from the former Yugoslavia. A humanitarian residence permit was granted to 948 persons.

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

153. A revision to the Swiss Law on Asylum was under preparation at the time of writing. As a member of the Expert Commission charged with drafting the new law, UNHCR has been closely associated with the process. The Commission has been meeting since June 1993 and is expected to continue throughout 1995. In addition to government officials and UNHCR, the Commission includes NGOs and academics.

154. A Federal Law on coercive measures for asylum-seekers and illegal aliens entered into force on 1 February 1995.

155. UNHCR has intensified its refugee law training and other promotion activities, particularly among police officers and government officials involved in eligibility determination.

(c) 1996 country programmes

(i) Objectives

156. In 1996, emphasis will be placed on network-building and legal training of NGOs to strengthen their capacity to provide legal advice to asylum-seekers and refugees. Refugee law training will target government officials involved in eligibility determination and police officers. UNHCR will work to expand its role in influencing general policy issues relating to asylum-seekers and refugees and reducing its intervention in individual cases which are not of a precedent-setting nature.

157. Furthermore, UNHCR will maintain its advisory role regarding the admissibility to the procedure of asylum-seekers whose case the Swiss authorities deem as manifestly unfounded, as established by Swiss law.

(ii) Proposed budget for 1996

158. The assistance provided under the UNHCR local integration programme covers mainly legal aid and counselling, with limited material assistance to refugees on an ad hoc or emergency basis when needs cannot be met from other sources.

(iii) Implementing partners

159. As in 1994 and 1995, this programme will be implemented by the Swiss section of International Social Service (ISS) and the Office Suisse d'Aide aux Réfugiés (OSAR). UNHCR will directly provide limited material assistance to needy asylum-seekers and refugees on a case-by-case basis.

7. Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

160. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(a) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

161. The 1994 expenditure was slightly higher than revised estimates due to additional expenditure on staff travel and operating expenses.

(b) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

162. The revised 1995 requirements are significantly higher than initial estimates primarily due to the weaker dollar during the first part of 1995.

(c) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

163. The 1996 requirements are very similar to the revised 1995 requirements. Administrative expenditure, linked to the maintenance of the airlift to Sarajevo which is run out of Italy, has not been budgeted due to the uncertain situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN FRANCE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
0.3 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
160.4	160.1	162.3	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	162.3
524.1 b/	327.8	747.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	769.7
784.7	887.4	1,015.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,526.3
1,469.5	**1,375.3**	**1,926.1**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**2,458.3**
132.7	105.5	108.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	117.3
1,602.2	**1,480.8**	**2,035.0**	**TOTAL (1)**	**2,575.6**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
318.5	485.5	596.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	76.0
–	–	51.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	55.3
318.5	**485.5**	**648.2**	**TOTAL (2)**	**131.3**
1,920.7	**1,966.3**	**2,683.2**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,706.9**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 7,102 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GERMANY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
883.2	1,089.6	1,224.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,121.7
0.7 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
1,157.6	1,127.5	1,901.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	2,005.9
2,041.5	**2,217.1**	**3,126.6**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**3,127.6**
315.7	310.5	109.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	106.8
2,357.2	**2,527.6**	**3,235.7**	**T O T A L (1)**	**3,234.4**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	
147.9	131.7	219.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
147.9	**131.7**	**219.7**	**T O T A L (2)**	**0.0**
2,505.1	**2,659.3**	**3,455.4**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**3,234.4**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GREECE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
1,163.5 a/	1,245.4	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
4.2 b/	–	1,276.9	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	1,317.5
0.1 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
4.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
432.9	487.9	648.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	638.5
1,604.9	1,733.3	1,925.8	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,956.0
84.3	87.9	99.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	93.1
1,689.2	1,821.2	2,025.7	TOTAL (1)	2,049.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
0.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
–	–	56.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	63.2
0.8	0.0	56.9	TOTAL (2)	63.2
1,690.0	1,821.2	2,082.6	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	2,112.3

a/ of which US$ 1,835 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ITALY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
341.4 a/	318.7	341.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	343.5
5.2 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
799.1 c/	762.3	820.1	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	733.6
39.8 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
768.1	722.9	748.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	711.8
1,953.6	**1,803.9**	**1,909.5**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,788.9**
446.2	472.4	243.7	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	187.1
2,399.8	**2,276.3**	**2,153.2**	**T O T A L (1)**	**1,976.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
703.5	1,712.6	2,900.0	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	–
384.0	224.6	502.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
–	–	121.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	182.8
1,087.5	**1,937.2**	**3,523.6**	**T O T A L (2)**	**182.8**
3,487.3	**4,213.5**	**5,676.8**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,158.8**

a/ of which US$ 1,307 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/ of which US$ 1,746 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SPAIN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
132.8	176.2	154.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	270.7
534.6	487.6	685.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	686.6
667.4	**663.8**	**839.5**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**957.3**
65.4	190.7	94.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	96.0
732.8	**854.5**	**933.6**	**TOTAL (1)**	**1,053.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
46.6	–	94.3	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
129.7	–	–	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
176.3	**0.0**	**94.3**	**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
909.1	**854.5**	**1,027.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,053.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3.5 a/	–	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
150.0	231.3	193.1	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	193.4
437.1 b/	449.0	479.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	513.4
924.2	913.2	996.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	866.4
1,514.8	**1,593.5**	**1,669.7**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,573.2**
145.7	60.6	106.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	96.1
1,660.5	**1,654.1**	**1,775.7**	**TOTAL (1)**	**1,669.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
2.4	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
21.8	–	–	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
24.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
1,684.7	**1,654.1**	**1,775.7**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,669.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 368 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN EUROPE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
519.7	169.2	344.6	Malta		196.2
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
14.2 a/	–	–	Belgium		–
0.8 a/	–	–	Portugal		–
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
77.2	50.9	135.3	Belgium		172.1
28.7	36.3	93.1	Ireland		60.4
325.9 b/	529.6	480.3	Portugal		480.3
733.7 c/	676.2	820.0	Switzerland		854.1
				RESETTLEMENT	
9.3 a/	–	–	Malta		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	
932.1	1006.8	1386.5	Belgium		1435.2
196.9	194.2	239.5	Netherlands		245.0
106.0	121.6	126.1	Portugal		124.3
13.5	48.6	–	Regional Training		–
2,958.0	2,833.4	3,625.4		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	3,567.6
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	
282.2	359.9	130.4	Belgium		134.7
34.4	34.1	68.6	Portugal		68.8
347.6	63.5	–	Regional Training		–
3,622.2	3,290.9	3,824.4		TOTAL (1)	3,771.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
31.2	19.3	66.1	Belgium		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	
29.0	–	26.0	Belgium		–
70.1	241.4	–	Regional Training		–
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
–	–	175.0	Belgium	See Overview Tables (Part II)	192.8
130.3	260.7	269.1		TOTAL (2)	192.8
3,752.5	3,551.6	4,093.5		GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,963.9

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 597 incurred against Other Programmes
c/ of which US$ 4,406 incurred against Other Programmes

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Corrigendum

1. Page 5, paragraph 19

The first sentence should read At the end of 1994, government estimates put the number of refugees and persons granted temporary protection at 1.35 million.

2. Page 30, table

For the existing table substitute the attached

GE.95-03235

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GREECE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
1,163.5 a/	1,245.4	1,276.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,317.5
4.2 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
0.1 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
4.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
432.9	487.9	648.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	638.5
1,604.9	**1,733.3**	**1,925.8**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,956.0**
84.3	87.9	99.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	93.1
1,689.2	**1,821.2**	**2,025.7**	**T O T A L (1)**	**2,049.1**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
0.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
–	–	56.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	63.2
0.8	**0.0**	**56.9**	**T O T A L (2)**	**63.2**
1,690.0	**1,821.2**	**2,082.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,112.3**

a/ of which US$ 1,835 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART III. EUROPE

Section 2 - Northern Europe and the Baltic Countries

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02460

III.2 NORTHERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

A. Northern European countries

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, there were an estimated 260,230 persons of concern to UNHCR in the five Nordic countries, the majority of whom lived in Sweden (177,000), followed by Denmark (45,100), Norway (26,600), Finland (11,300) and Iceland (200). The estimates for Norway and Sweden are provided by UNHCR and are based on the number of persons granted Convention status or another humanitarian status since 1985, while the numbers for Denmark, Finland and Iceland are government estimates. The total number of asylum-seekers arriving in 1994 was 29,500 compared to 66,800 in 1993. In addition, some 10,000 refugees were admitted under various resettlement quotas. The trend of fewer asylum-seekers arriving, which started in the second half of 1993 and continued throughout 1994, is also continuing in 1995.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. In all the Nordic countries, the discussion on new refugee and migration policies has continued despite an overall decrease in numbers of asylum-seekers. The focus was largely on global and regional strategic issues, including the future use of temporary protection and ways to enhance voluntary repatriation as a durable solution for refugees. The membership of Sweden and Finland in the European Union (EU) has contributed additional elements to parts of this discussion.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Regional objectives

3. In 1996, the Regional Office in Stockholm will continue to promote the development of refugee policies in the respective countries with a view to ensuring their consistency with international protection standards. The concept of temporary protection and its application in the Nordic context will continue to be of concern to UNHCR as well as the fact that with the admittance of Finland and Sweden to the European Union, Norway is left outside of the harmonization process.

4. As part of its overall strategy in Europe, UNHCR will continue to provide advice and refugee law training to government officials, lawyers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNHCR's decision to cease handling individual casework has been implemented in the Nordic region since the beginning of 1995. Assistance as well as social and legal counselling will be provided by Governments and NGOs.

5. In 1994, the Nordic countries contributed 16.5 per cent of UNHCR's total budget. The Regional Office in Stockholm will strive to maintain this level of support despite a harsher economic climate in several countries in the region.

(i) Denmark

6. During 1994, 6,650 asylum-seekers arrived, representing a 46 per cent decrease compared to 1993, when some 14,350 asylum applications were filed. Refugees from the former Yugoslavia who had been given temporary permits with the anticipation of their return were gradually allowed to enter the normal asylum procedure following the Government's decision to allow refugees under the temporar protection regime to enter the regular asylum procedure after a two-year stay in Denmark.

7. More attention was focused by the authorities on the situation in Easter Europe and in the Baltic States with the aim of preventing persons from abusing th Danish asylum institution.

(ii) Finland

8. A total of 840 asylum-seekers arrived during 1994, compared to 2,020 in 1993.

9. The Finnish authorities have maintained an ongoing dialogue with the Russian and Baltic States authorities in the field of refugee and migration issues In the course of 1994, it was decided to add Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation to the list of countries considered "safe" for their own citizens.

(iii) Iceland

10. At the end of 1994, the refugee population in the country numbered some 200. This figure is the same as for the previous year.

11. The Government review of refugee policy initiated in 1994 is yet to produce any changes in admission of refugees in Iceland.

(iv) Norway

12. A total of 3,380 asylum-seekers arrived in Norway in 1994 as compared to 12,880 in 1993. The decrease is mainly due to an overall decrease in the number o persons coming from the former Yugoslavia.

13. The Norwegian parliament decided in June 1995 that refugees from the former Yugoslavia admitted under the temporary protection arrangement should be allowed to enter the normal asylum procedure after a three-year stay in Norway.

(v) Sweden

14. Between 1985 and 1994 Sweden granted Convention refugee status to some 37,000 persons, while another 140,000 persons were allowed to stay on humanitarian grounds. During 1994, some 45,000 persons were allowed to stay for refugee and refugee-like reasons, some 80 per cent of whom were from the former Yugoslavia. A total of 18,640 asylum-seekers arrived during 1994 compared to 37,581 in 1993.

15. The reduction in the number of asylum-seekers over the last two years has allowed governmental and local refugee authorities to gradually reduce reception facilities thus reducing overall costs and staff.

16. The Swedish Government decided in April 1994 to grant permanent residence permits on humanitarian grounds to some 18,000 asylum-seekers of various nationalities, predominantly Kosovars of Albanian origin, if they had arrived before 1 January 1993 and if the families had children who were below 18 years of age on that particular date. A group of some 5,000 Croatian passport holders, mostly of Bosnian Croat origin, were given temporary residence permits for six months in May 1995.

17. A legal counselling project for asylum-seekers and refugees was initiated by UNHCR to relieve its individual case work. The project will continue in 1996 to be implemented by the Swedish Red Cross for activities related to family reunification and the Advisory Centre for Asylum-seekers for matters relating to country of origin information and general legal advice to lawyers and asylum-seekers. Refugee law training activities will be implemented directly by the Regional Office in Stockholm.

B. Baltic countries

1. Beneficiary population

18. Asylum-seekers continued to arrive in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, usually after spending some time in the Russian Federation or other countries in the region. Almost all of them intend to proceed to the Nordic countries. Some 200 asylum-seekers have been in prolonged detention in Estonia and Latvia during 1994-1995, but it cannot be excluded that there is a higher number of persons of concern to UNHCR among the thousands of transmigrants in the Baltic States.

19. None of the Baltic States have yet acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or the 1967 Protocol, although all have expressed their intention to do so in the future.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

20. Virtually no institution or organization in the Baltic region has the experience required for dealing with legal and social issues related to asylum-seekers and refugees. UNHCR's main objective in the region is to provide legal and practical advice and support to Governments to assist them in adopting national refugee legislation and starting implementation of reception policies.

21. UNHCR began a care and maintenance programme in the Baltic countries in 1995 with the aim of achieving this objective through assisting governmental and non-governmental organizations in terms of consultancy services, institution-building equipment, familiarization visits and training of staff. The UNDP offices in Tallin, Riga and Vilnius are charged with monitoring the situation in the region on behalf of UNHCR and providing administrative services to UNHCR and limited assistance to individual asylum-seekers as required.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

22. UNHCR will continue its promotional activities aiming at the early accession of the Baltic countries to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. It is likely that the number of asylum-seekers will increase in 1996 due to difficulties experienced in the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine in dealing with transit migration.

23. It is expected that basic systems for reception of asylum-seekers and refugees will be established in the Baltic countries during 1996. In this connection, UNHCR will play a catalytic and complementary role towards reinforcing the general infrastructure in the region and soliciting additional support from bilateral and regional sources of funding. Information exchange between the Nordic and Baltic countries in the field of refugees as well as monitoring of contributions to avoid duplication of efforts will continue in 1996.

24. In Lithuania, a new refugee law was adopted in June 1995, which will enhance the need for international support in the areas of border control, establishment of reception centres, training of staff and institutional support to the ministries involved. UNHCR will provide support to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour for the establishment of the "Council of Refugees", which will serve as an appeal body. UNHCR will also support the establishment of the first reception centre and will provide training for officials involved in the implementation of the law.

25. The presence of some 100 asylum-seekers in Latvia, held in difficult detention conditions, requires assistance pending the establishment of a reception policy for asylum-seekers. UNHCR will help to improve the current premises and provide assistance through an NGO. An allocation to meet similar needs in the other Baltic countries is also planned.

(b) Proposed budget for 1996

26. Activities in 1996 will depend largely on an evaluation of the 1995 programme but are planned to aim at strengthening the reception of asylum-seekers and refugees. The 1996 allocation will be insufficient to cover the desired reception capacity. However, it is hoped that additional support will be drawn from concerned Governments and regional institutions for this purpose as the need for assistance continues to grow.

(c) Implementing partners

27. It is expected that the implementation of UNHCR's assistance programme in Latvia will be carried out by CARITAS. The Lithuanian Ministry of Social Security and Labour will be responsible for implementing the legal assistance programme in Lithuania. It is hoped that an implementing partner in Estonia will soon be identified.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

28. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

29. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates mainly because of savings resulting from the fact that the post of the Regional Representative was vacant during the first part of the year and the post of Public Information Officer was vacant during the latter half of the year.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

30. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than initial estimates due to increased staff and travel costs. In addition, the move of the UNHCR office to new premises during the year necessitates the procurement of new office furniture and equipment. New public information activities are now being developed in the Nordic countries.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements

31. The 1996 requirements are slightly lower than in 1995 as non-expendable property needs will be minimal compared to 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NORTHERN EUROPE AND BALTIC COUNTRIES

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
1.2 a/	–	–	Sweden		–
–	300.0	300.0	Baltic States		300.0
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
2.7 a/	–	–	Denmark		–
4.4 a/	–	–	Sweden		–
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
–	100.0	103.6	Sweden		86.4
				RESETTLEMENT	
0.4 a/	–	–	Sweden		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
762.7	911.9	1,083.2	Sweden	See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,047.6
771.4	1,311.9	1,486.8		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,434.0
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
97.0	97.6	83.3	Sweden	See Overview Tables (Part II)	79.7
868.4	**1,409.5**	**1,570.1**		**TOTAL (1)**	**1,513.7**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
4.2	–	–	Sweden	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
4.2	**0.0**	**0.0**		**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
872.6	**1,409.5**	**1,570.1**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,513.7**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART III. EUROPE

Section 3 - CIS countries and Turkey

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02486

III.3 CIS COUNTRIES AND TURKEY

1. This section covers UNHCR's activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

A. Armenia

1. Beneficiary population

2. At 31 December 1994, Armenia hosted some 376,000 refugees and internally displaced persons originating from Azerbaijan (260,000), Nagorno-Karabakh (39,000) and Abkhazia, Georgia (5,000). There were also some 72,000 internally displaced Armenians. All refugees are ethnic Armenians living mainly in cities throughout the country. In 1995, some 150,000 refugees and displaced persons have been identified by UNHCR as being in need of international assistance.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. During 1994, as a consequence of Armenia's declining economy, a considerable proportion of the working-age Armenian population, including refugees, moved to the Russian Federation. Because of this outflow, the number of refugees in Armenia has decreased. However, the remaining caseload, made up of those who are unable to travel to the Russian Federation (elderly, disabled, women and children) has, as a result, become more vulnerable.

4. During 1994 no significant influxes of refugees into Armenia occurred with the exception of a few ethnic Armenian families fleeing the conflict in Chechnya, Russian Federation. In contrast, refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh continued to return home. Some Armenians from Sukhumi repatriated voluntarily to Abkhazia. These trends are expected to continue in 1995.

5. In 1995, UNHCR will promote the establishment of a Human Rights Centre in Armenia to promote and disseminate information related to human rights. UNHCR will also play an active role in supporting the United Nations Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (Electoral Assistance Division) during the 1995 national parliamentary elections, in which some categories of refugees have the right to participate.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

6. An overall objective begun in 1994 and to continue in 1995 and 1996 is the provision of an assistance programme which supports local integration through social and economic improvements for the refugee population and the communities in which they live.

7. The aim of the refugee assistance programme is to prevent migration, particularly to the Russian Federation, but also to other economic zones of the former Soviet Union and the West. The programme addresses the spectrum of refugee

needs, ranging from emergency to rehabilitation to development, by implementing a programme that integrates UNHCR resources with others provided by sister United Nations agencies (e.g. UNICEF for medical supplies in refugee-affected areas; UNDP for longer term development activities such as the World Bank Social Investment Fund; and WFP for food security), as well as major donor programmes which have provided and will continue to provide technical and material support to the general population, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

8. The 1996 programme addresses partnership. It will give priority to capacity-building with the Government of Armenia and the State Department for Refugees, in particular and through coordination of selected national and international non-governmental organization (NGO) resources. This partnership will be enhanced by the newly created office of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in Armenia.

9. The Human Rights Centre established in 1995 will be consolidated.

10. Four small field offices, established during the latter half of 1994, will continue during 1995 and 1996 to assist with food delivery systems using the State Shop network. State Shops will continue to act as distribution points for food for refugees and thus further complement refugee integration into assistance systems in place for the general population. Field offices will also begin in 1995 and continue in 1996 to bridge rehabilitation and development needs so that UNHCR can disengage eventually and make way for other organizations, such as UNDP, to become fully involved.

11. In 1994, a significant number of small projects were designed. They will continue and expand in number in 1995 and 1996 and hopefully provide the foundation and act as pilot projects for larger-scale development programmes envisioned to be funded by the international community.

12. The UNHCR programme for 1996 is designed in such a way that it can serve all future development activities by providing examples of income-generation and agricultural development within a village district network being developed in 1995. The effects of the UNHCR emergency programme in 1993 and rehabilitation programme in 1994 and 1995 are intended to provide the basis in 1996 for a programme that can further not only the integration and durable solutions of refugees but also the country's development needs. This is the paramount objective and priority of the 1995 and 1996 programmes.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

13. An ongoing need will be the provision of food and relief items. As stated above, the ratio of vulnerable persons to the total caseload is increasing as young and able-bodied persons depart to other parts of the former Soviet Union. Thus, in 1996 the total number of beneficiaries is expected to remain at 150,000.

14. According to figures provided by the State Department for Refugees there are some 15,000 families requiring permanent housing. In view of the lack of improvement in the economy and the virtual bankruptcy of the Government, UNHCR will continue playing a lead role in the provision of shelter during 1996.

15. The priority will remain the provision of permanent housing to refugee families on land plots and the conversion of remaining refugee hostels to apartments for refugees. Continued implementation of the shelter self-help programme is foreseen.

16. It is recognized that providing shelter does not fully meet the needs of a refugee community that is in the process of integrating into a weak economy. Linked to the provision of shelter must be assistance in establishing a sustainable form of income generation. In 1996, a considerable portion of the budget will be reserved for income-generation programmes which will be small-scale community-based activities aimed at providing refugees and the communities in which they live with means to survive. Women, many of whom are without family support, will continue to be of particular concern to the Office.

17. Some funding is proposed for community services, education and health facilities. The purchase of equipment will be a priority, with local authorities and the Government providing in-kind contributions in the form of buildings and staffing.

(c) **Implementing partners**

18. As in 1995, during 1996 the State Department for Refugees (SDR), will be UNHCR's counterpart in the Government. It also will provide UNHCR and other implementing partners with all social information related to project implementation, particularly regarding the identification of shelter and social needs country-wide, and will act as an umbrella agency whose main function will be to ensure efficient implementation of small-scale quick impact projects (QIPs).

19. Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) will implement agricultural projects in central and southern Armenia with an emphasis on food production and training of refugees.

20. OXFAM will be responsible for repair and maintenance of communal centres; for placement of container houses; for provision of public services and/or irrigation to selected villages; and for the self-help shelter programme aimed at providing basic construction materials and technical support to individual refugee families. It will also provide basic health education and medicines to communal centres and villages assisted under its shelter component.

21. The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) will take care of building and completing dwellings for permanent occupation by refugee families. It will also be responsible for implementing small-scale agriculture and income-generation activities aimed at meeting the needs of refugee women.

22. United Nations Volunteers (UNV) will be responsible for the running of four UNHCR/SDR field offices, established by UNHCR to improve access to the widely dispersed case-load in Armenia.

23. Basic food requirements will be met by WFP. The distribution of food commodities will be shared between UNHCR and WFP in accordance with the terms of the UNHCR/WFP Memorandum of Understanding.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

24. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 Expenditure (all sources of funds)

25. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

26. The revised 1995 requirements do not vary significantly from initial estimates. During the year, the Yerevan office will move to new premises put at the disposal of the United Nations system by the Armenian Government.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

27. The 1996 requirements are proposed at similar levels to the 1995 revised requirements as no changes in staffing levels are expected. Staff costs for 21 staff members, general operating expenditure, procurement of supplies and necessary non-expendable property will be covered.

B. Azerbaijan

1. Beneficiary population

28. At 31 December, according to government statistics, Azerbaijan hosted 231,600 refugees, including ethnic Azeri refugees from Armenia (201,400), Meshketi Turk refugees from Central Asia (29,000) as well as small numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries. The Government recorded 663,100 internally displaced persons as a result of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

29. Most refugees from Armenia arrived in 1989, whereas the vast majority of the displaced persons from the western regions moved in the course of 1993 and 1994, the last ones in April 1994. While 90 per cent of refugees have settled, few of the internally displaced persons have found a home, with the majority living in makeshift shelters. Some 77,000 persons live in eleven camps funded and managed by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

2. Developments in 1994

30. The major influx of internally displaced persons in 1993 continued until the first quarter of 1994. A cease-fire agreed in May 1994 took hold and was still holding at the time of writing. Some of the estimated 25,000 internally displaced have returned to areas not under Nagorno-Karabakh forces occupation.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

31. The priority for 1996 will continue to focus on making a substantial contribution towards improving the shelter condition of 10,000 internally displaced families. The target population would be families in the most desperate shelter situation, namely, those in spontaneous encampments, dug-outs, railway wagons and school buildings. It is envisaged that, for some 3,000 families, the intervention would be in the form of improving their current shelter and, for 7,000, it would be in the form of providing low-cost single rooms in different configurations dictated by location and physical factors.

32. As it will not be sufficient to provide housing units to these families, efforts will be made to provide latrines, bathing facilities and water supply along with shelter.

33. With prospects of return dim, and in order to curtail the dependency syndrome, greater emphasis will be placed on income-generation activities. The objective in 1996 will be to continue the distribution of vegetable seeds and agriculture tools as well as to expand the range to other income-generation activities.

34. Although the focus of UNHCR assistance will be primarily in the above-mentioned sectors, programme objectives also include assistance in health, considering that assistance is expected to be provided by other sources but will still fall short of the total needs of the estimated 1 million refugees, displaced persons and other affected populations.

35. Similarly, there will be a need to continue providing of household items such as footwear, clothing, soap, detergent, heaters, washtubs and lanterns to meet replacement needs and the requirements of those who have not yet received such assistance.

36. In terms of capacity-building, the strengthening of the Department for Refugees and Displaced Persons' capacity to collect and process information for different management functions will continue in 1996.

37. In addition, a number of training courses in emergency management and programme management will be undertaken as a continuation of the start made in this direction in 1994. Efforts to improve and streamline the government mechanism dealing with refugees and displaced persons is ongoing and will be continued in 1996.

38. The refugees and displaced persons overwhelmingly have expressed their desire to return home. While this goal may not be achieved in the near future, in the case of the ethnic Azeri refugees from Armenia and the ex-Uzbekistan Meshketi Turks originally from Georgia, the repatriation of the internally displaced persons from the occupied territories would be possible in the event of a solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and assurances of return in safety and dignity. The process of contingency planning was started in 1994 and will be continued although actual repatriation is uncertain.

39. At the time of writing the phasing down of UNHCR's programme in Azerbaijan was being considered seriously. The international community has been informed that UNHCR is working on a phase-out plan which would begin to be implemented in July if no new contributions are received.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

40. Provided funds are available, the 1996 programme will be essentially a continuation of the 1995 programme. While it will focus on the shelter, water, sanitation, and income-generation sectors, assistance in other sectors, at a minimum level, will be continued.

41. The implementation of the shelter sector programme will continue to require a considerable amount of planning, organization and mobilization. In respect of water and sanitation, it is planned to construct toilets and simple bathing facilities in the context of the shelter programme as well as in locations where the water supply and sanitation situation is particularly poor.

42. The vegetable seeds and basic farming tools distribution will be carried out along the same lines as in 1994 and 1995 but with the possible participation of more NGOs. This assistance would enable the mostly rural population to improve their diet and sell any surplus, as well as use the tools for improving the surroundings of the settlements and obtaining seasonal employment in nearby collective farms. It is also expected that a number of income-generation projects will be launched with the help of interested NGOs.

43. Assistance in the health sector will continue. Medicine will be distributed to regional hospitals and dispensaries that provide medical assistance to the most vulnerable displaced persons. Basic medical training will be given to government medical staff.

44. Household items, especially those used to cover recurring needs, will be provided to the most vulnerable refugees and displaced persons depending upon whether assistance is received from other sources.

45. Training activities in refugee law, emergency management and UNHCR programming and administration are also envisaged. The participants will be government officials, NGO staff and UNHCR staff.

46. The sectoral breakdown for the revised 1995 and the initial 1996 project allocation is as follows (in dollars):

Sector	Initial 1995	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Transport	370,650	183,412	291,740
Domestic needs	690,000	747,305	700,000
Water	82,250	334,118	464,483
Sanitation	117,860	617,755	541,090
Health	800,000	281,420	190,000
Shelter	2,250,000	3,927,674	2,248,774
Education	625,000	128,366	0
Crop production	220,000	274,620	175,000
Livestock	0	435,240	96,485
Income-generation	120,000	144,170	300,000
Legal assistance	37,000	15,000	25,000
Agency op. support	2,640	111,720	120,728
Total	5,315,300	7,200,800	5,153,300

(c) **Implementing partners**

47. The Azerbaijani Red Crescent Society will be responsible for the receipt, storage and in-country transport of relief items.

48. OXFAM-UK will be engaged in the implementation of rehabilitation and/or maintenance work in the sectors of water and sanitation and in environmental hygiene and public health training work.

49. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium will be responsible for the implementation of the health/nutrition sector of the project.

50. Relief International (RI)-US will ensure, in cooperation with MSF-Belgium, the implementation of the health/nutrition sector, serving explicitly the most isolated and rural communities in the form of primary health care outreach programmes. RI will also engage in and implement activities in the crop production, livestock/animal husbandry and income-generation sectors.

51. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) will implement water and sanitation sectors of the project and participate in crop production activities.

52. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) will engage in the crop production sector introducing greenhouse technology to selected rural communities.

53. Hayat, a local NGO, will engage in the livestock/animal husbandry sector providing selected rural beneficiaries with livestock.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

54. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all source of funds)

55. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates mainly due to savings made under travel and general operating expenses. Office premises were made available free of charge, and less non-expendable property was procured than expected.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

56. The revised 1995 requirements are 40 per cent lower than initial estimates due to reduced staff, travel and general operating costs in line with 1994 expenditure trends.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

57. The 1996 requirements will continue to decrease and will cover the salaries of 5 professionals, 1 Junior Professional Officer and 16 local staff. Reduced general operating expenditure is envisaged as the essential non-expendable property will have been procured in 1994 and 1995.

C. Georgia

1. Beneficiary population

58. At 31 December 1994, Georgia hosted 280,000 internally displaced persons. This population included 215,000 Georgians, 35,000 Abkhaz, 20,000 South Ossetians, and a group of 10,000 persons comprising ethnic Armenians, Russians, Greeks and Jews. Most of the internally displaced are ethnic Georgians, mainly women, children and elderly persons who fled Abkhazia as result of the civil war waged in 1992 and 1993. Some Georgian nationals have also found asylum as refugees on Russian Federation territory.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

59. On 4 April 1994, a Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia was signed by the Georgian and Abkhaz parties as well as by the Russian Federation and UNHCR. On 14 May 1994, an Agreement on Cease-fire and Separation of Troops was signed in Moscow by representatives of Georgia and Abkhazia, this agreement provides for, inter alia, the deployment of CIS Peace-keeping Forces along a 24 kilometre-wide Security Zone created on the cease-fire line. A United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) has been deployed simultaneously following its establishment under Security Council resolution 858 (1993).

60. In accordance with the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia, UNHCR has organized and chaired eleven Quadripartite Commission meetings with the objective of reaching agreements on a procedure of organized return of the internally displaced. During 1994, with the parties agreement, UNHCR received more than 9,000 application forms concerning over 30,000 internally displaced willing to return in the framework of the quadripartite process. As a first step, these returns were planned to be limited to the district of Gali in Abkhazia where UNHCR has established a presence to prepare the ground, with local authorities, for such a movement.

61. Between October and November 1994, a group of 311 internally displaced returned to Gali, with UNHCR/WFP assistance, after their application forms were cleared by the Abkhaz authorities. Because of the slowness of the Abkhaz clearance procedure, which allowed only a very limited number of returns, and the refusal of the Abkhaz authorities to agree on a meaningful and pragmatic schedule of return, internally displaced persons became reluctant to participate in the quadripartite process and the organized return movement stopped. Moreover, since November 1994, security has greatly deteriorated in the Security Zone, including Gali district, where the situation did not allow further organized return movement. Despite this evolution UNHCR has maintained its presence in Gali and has continued to assist internally displaced persons in Georgia pending their return in condition of safety and dignity.

3. 1996 country programmes

62. Given the difficulties experienced in implementing the quadripartite agreement, UNHCR will intensify, in 1996, the shift introduced in 1995 from emergency relief to local settlement of internally displaced remaining ready to participate in the quadripartite process as soon as the concerned parties show their willingness to resume it. A substantial number of internally displaced live in thoroughly dilapidated communal facilities. The programme will be built around the rehabilitation of communal centres and the development of income-generation projects. Large concentrations of internally displaced in selected districts in the west of the country, as well as some isolated small concentrations which have not benefited as much from assistance, will be targeted.

63. Comprehensive assistance will be provided to improve general public health among the internally displaced, and they will benefit from rehabilitation of communal centres, water, sanitation, and medical care activities. The local authorities will be closely involved as part of the process aimed at strengthening the capacity of Georgian administration.

64. Whereas internally displaced persons enjoy the protection of the State, the legal framework is absent or weak, and the authorities lack the means and the infrastructure to accord adequate attention to protection. UNHCR will continue to take up cases of individuals who require advice or assistance in this sector. As to refugees from outside Georgia, Georgia's accession to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol remains a high priority, as is the development of the legal framework related to refugee matters, such as nationality laws and residence laws. In the meantime, UNHCR will work closely with the State Committee for Refugees on the

granting of refugee status to individual cases, who will also receive counselling and, if justified, resettlement processing. In Abkhazia, the objective for 1996 will remain to intervene on individual cases, to expand UNHCR's preventive and monitoring role and to help create conditions under which return in safety will be possible. Particular attention will be given to the maintenance of non-discriminatory policies (such as in education) to facilitate return.

65. During 1995 and 1996, UNHCR will work closely with the State Committee for Refugees, both at the central and provincial levels, to strengthen the Government's capacity to support and service internally displaced and to assess and respond to their needs, inter alia through training courses. UNHCR will introduce the Central and Eastern Europe Registration of Individual Cases System (CEERICS) devised to answer to specific needs in the region. Lastly, UNHCR will visit regularly internally displaced concentrations and closely monitor their situation.

66. During 1996, attention will be given to monitoring not only the distribution of relief items, but also the impact of programmes, the unmet needs of internally displaced and the implementation of programmes by governmental and non-governmental agencies. Coordination between agencies will be enhanced through the inter-agency coordination mechanism which UNHCR chairs.

67. During 1996, more intensive contacts will be developed with the media to disseminate information on UNHCR and its policies, notably with regard to assistance, protection and voluntary repatriation.

68. At the time of writing, the phasing down of UNHCR's programme in Georgia was being considered seriously. The international community has been informed that UNHCR is working on a phase-out plan which would begin to be implemented in July if no new contributions are received.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

69. During 1996, provided contributions are received, it is proposed to rehabilitate a substantial number of communal facilities by repairing broken windows, doors, roofs and electrical equipment, and improving the electricity supply.

70. Sanitary conditions and water quality will be improved by repairing water, sanitation and sewage systems of communal shelters, replacing essential items and providing chlorine, chlorine-based cleansers and chlorinated lime. This will include work on pumps, motors, pipes, chlorination equipment and sewage lines in municipalities hosting large internally displaced populations.

71. The internally displaced are particularly affected by health hazards due to overcrowded conditions as well as poor hygienic and sanitary facilities. In order to address this problem, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, technical support will be provided to engineering units operating within the framework of UNHCR's implementing partners. Primary health care as well as maternal/child health also will be supported through a controlled and monitored drug distribution, vaccination immunization campaigns targeting the internally displaced

population, and medical training programmes in selected sites with a high concentration of internally displaced.

72. Although the programme focus has been shifted from emergency to medium-term solutions, it will still be necessary to meet some non-food relief needs, especially among the most vulnerable internally displaced. Whenever possible, non-food items will be purchased locally.

73. Short-term income-generation projects will be implemented to increase the self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

74. Livestock will be provided to host family households for them to raise for home consumption, breeding and sale. Each beneficiary family will be expected to hand over a small percentage of either eggs, baby rabbits or piglets, following the initial breeding cycle, to additional beneficiaries.

75. Food preservation activities, such as fruit/vegetable canning, provision of basic tools to skilled internally displaced persons and small sewing workshops at several communal centres will also continue.

76. To improve the implementation capacity of local counterparts, UNHCR will advise the authorities on its administrative structure in the provinces and notably on the information flow to the refugee/internally displaced registration centre to be established in Tbilisi in the course of 1995 as well as on adequate responses back to the provinces. This capacity-building will be done in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

77. UNHCR will work closely with the Georgian Government on the granting of refugee status to individual cases, who will also receive counselling.

(c) **Implementing partners**

78. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) will be responsible for procurement and distribution of non-food assistance, rehabilitation work and the implementation of QIPs.

79. OXFAM will take care of procurement and distribution of non-food assistance as well as for activities under the water and sanitation sectors.

80. MSF-Spain will be responsible for medical care as well as water and sanitation activities.

81. The Georgian State Committee for Refugees and Accommodation (SCRA), the Committee on Migration and Nationalities of South Ossetia (SOCMN), the Committee for Refugees of Abkhazia (CFR), and the Georgian Red Cross (GRC) are local organizations which will continue assisting UNHCR in the registration of internally displaced, assessment of them needs and distribution of material assistance to them.

82. Should the repatriation process resume, IOM will be responsible for transportation of refugees to Abkhazia, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for the registration process of returnees as well as of the necessary mine awareness education campaign; Action Internationale Contre la Faim (AICF) will distribute food and non-food items to returnees and will take care of the rehabilitation activities in Abkhazia.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

83. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

84. The 1994 expenditure was much higher than anticipated mainly due to the procurement of necessary non-expendable property, i.e. vehicles and communication equipment for the newly opened field offices in Gali, Sukhumi, Zugdidi and Sochi.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

85. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than initial estimates principally due to the creation of seven new posts, resulting in an increase in staff and travel costs.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

86. The 1996 requirements are identical to those of 1995. However, given the poor state of the programme's financing at the time of writing, a downward adjustment of the requirements may become necessary.

D. Russian Federation

1. Beneficiary population

87. At 31 December 1994, the UNHCR Regional Office in Moscow had registered some 50,200 asylum-seekers and refugees originating from outside the territory of the former Soviet Union, of whom 5,914 were assisted with life-sustaining activities. Afghans comprise about 60 per cent of this group, Somalis and Iraqis represent about 10 per cent each, and the rest come from another 30 countries.

88. As of the same date, the Federal Migration Service (FMS) of the Russian Federation, had registered over 700,000 persons coming from CIS member countries and the Baltic countries. This population includes forced migrants and refugees. In addition, an estimated 400,000 persons have been displaced in and outside Chechnya, Russian Federation, as a result of the conflict which broke out in this autonomous republic in mid-December 1994.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

89. In November 1994, and at the invitation of the Russian Federation, UNHCR carried out a fact-finding mission in North Ossetia and Ingushetia to assess the situation of South Ossetian refugees hosted since 1991 by North Ossetia, and of the Ingush displaced population who fled North Ossetia in 1992 and who have been residing since then in Ingushetia. Recommendations from the mission were overtaken by the events in Chechnya. Nevertheless, contacts have been maintained between the Russian Government and UNHCR on these two, interrelated, humanitarian issues.

90. In late December 1994, the Russian Government requested humanitarian assistance from UNHCR in favour of the displaced population from Chechnya. Following confirmation of the request from the United Nations Secretary-General, an initial UNHCR/DHA assessment of the situation was conducted in January 1995 in the three republics neighbouring Chechnya (Daghestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia) and 116 metric tons of relief goods were airlifted. In early February, two Emergency Response Teams were deployed to Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia) and Makhachkala (Daghestan) respectively. An additional UNHCR office was subsequently opened in Nazran (Ingushetia) and a UNHCR field presence is now maintained in Khasavyurt (Daghestan).

91. Following an initial Flash Appeal issued in early February, a United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal was launched by the DHA on 23 March. The appeal summarizes the activities of six agencies (DHA, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and IOM, for activities outside of Chechnya only) from January to June 1995, to supplement basic needs of the 220,000 most vulnerable displaced persons. UNHCR's component focuses on a multi-sectoral emergency project including shelter, water supply and public health services, scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

92. Concerning non-CIS refugees and asylum-seekers in the Russian Federation, community-based activities initiated in 1994 (including primary education, language training and social counselling services for refugee children and adults) are being consolidated in 1995. Concomitantly, counselling and supplementary feeding services for pregnant women and lactating mothers are being expanded.

93. With a gradual decrease of the target population from 6,000 to 4,200 beneficiaries, revised priorities for the UNHCR 1995 Care and Maintenance programme will also include support to the FMS accommodation centres. Pilot loan-based income-generation projects aimed at facilitating the integration of refugees and forced migrants were initiated in 1994 and will continue in 1995.

94. The Mass Information project in Russia launched in 1994, reports on refugee and migration issues to the Russian public through weekly radio programmes, a series of television documentaries, and a column in the newspaper Izvestia. A seminar entitled "Refugee Flows, Irregular Population Movements and Political Change: Russia, Europe and the World" with participation of Russian opinion-makers, UNHCR officials and international experts was held early in February in Helsinki, Finland. A handbook on travelling and working abroad will be published in the near future.

95. Several workshops are scheduled in 1995. They will address People-Oriented Planning, social and community services, income-generation projects and women's reproductive health. Training on refugee status determination and refugee law is also planned.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

96. The protection of asylum-seekers and refugees of all origins, through the application of relevant legal instruments, will continue to be the first priority of UNHCR in the Russian Federation. The promotion of a satisfactory refugee status determination procedure, implemented by the concerned Russian authorities, remains the focus of the UNHCR strategy in the country.

97. The vulnerable people among the asylum-seekers will continue to be a major priority for UNHCR in Russia, until long-term solutions are identified jointly with the Russian authorities. In this respect, UNHCR will continue to collaborate with the Russian authorities to identify and implement durable solutions for the refugees and asylum-seekers in Russia, through voluntary repatriation, whenever feasible, or local settlement, promotion of income-generation activities and provision of basic assistance to the most needy.

98. In collaboration with the Russian Government, UNHCR will address the inter-related issues of South Ossetian refugees in North Ossetia and the Ingush internally displaced population in Ingushetia. Jointly with the concerned authorities, the possibility of durable solutions will be explored in an integrated and regional approach. The provision of assistance to the most fragile groups among these two categories of people will be considered.

99. Training in refugee law, status determination procedures and social work, along with institution- and capacity-building activities for governmental offices and non-governmental organizations in Moscow, St. Petersburg, North Ossetia, Ingushetia and Daghestan, will continue to be implemented as an integral part of the UNHCR support to the Russian Federation.

100. The Mass Information Project will continue and in 1996 will carry out activities similar to those in 1995.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

101. The initial proposal for the 1996 care and maintenance programme indicates a lower level of assistance and an increased emphasis on local integration projects. A potentially significant growth in the number of people opting for voluntary repatriation is also foreseen.

102. The proposed consolidation of the UNHCR presence, through a specific care and maintenance project in North Ossetia, will have to be explored in 1995 and 1996.

(c) Implementing partners

103. The same implementation arrangements are foreseen for 1995 and 1996.

104. The majority of the 1995 care and maintenance project for non-CIS asylum-seekers is implemented by the French NGO Equilibre, which is responsible for payment of cash allowances, management of soup kitchens, direction of the accommodation centre, and the inter-related social work, community services and educational activities for asylum-seekers coming from outside the CIS region and the Baltics. Equilibre has also assumed the administrative responsibility for managing the Refugee Reception Centre.

105. Lorien, a private Russian NGO, manages the medical programme in Moscow. Technical and supervisory assistance has been provided to Lorien by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Russian Red Cross Society.

106. The Red Cross Society of St. Petersburg implements a modest assistance project (provision of food or cash allowances) for the most vulnerable asylum-seekers residing in that city.

107. The Russian NGO Compatriot Fund is responsible for the implementation of income-generation and small business projects.

108. The Coordinating Council for Assistance to Refugees and Forced Migrants provides legal support mostly to refugees and forced migrants originating from the CIS and the Baltic countries, and to some persons displaced from Chechnya.

109. Assistance to the FMS will focus on infrastructural support to accommodation centres for refugees and forced migrants, and other capacity-building activities, aimed at strengthening its refugee status determination procedures.

110. Several NGOs and agencies have been involved in implementation in the Chechnya emergency operation, including:

- the Danish Refugee Council and Radda Barnen - staff support;
- MSF-Belgium - water and sanitation;
- the Russian Ministry for Emergencies (EMERCOM) - logistics;
- the International Rescue Committee - water and sanitation;
- Relief International - shelter, infrastructure and domestic needs;
- Equilibre - community services; and
- the Ingush authorities - Department of Capital Construction (infrastructure) and Migration Service (infrastructure).

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

111. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

112. The 1994 expenditure was higher than revised estimates mainly because the planned opening of a UNHCR office in Ukraine in 1995 necessitated the temporary deployment of staff on mission to pave the way for establishing a longer-term presence. Necessary office equipment was also procured. As no allocation for these expenditures existed, costs were covered from the Russian Federation budget.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

113. The revised 1995 requirements in the Russian Federation are higher than initial estimates due to the need to support the Chechnya Operation with staff on mission in Daghestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia, general operating expenditure, and the procurement of non-expendable property such as vehicles, computer equipment and communications equipment.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

114. The 1996 requirements cover the costs of the UNHCR Regional Office in Moscow. It is estimated that by the beginning of 1996 it will no longer be necessary to assist internally displaced persons from Chechnya. Therefore, the 1996 budget is proposed at similar levels to those foreseen for the initial 1995 budget.

E. Turkey

1. Beneficiary population

115. At 31 December 1994, Turkey hosted some 24,900 refugees in camps or scattered in Ankara, Istanbul and 28 other cities. This figure included some 20,000 Bosnians living in camps or in Istanbul; 444 Iraqis living primarily in camps in south-eastern Turkey and 2,200 Iraqi individual cases; 2,000 Iranian individual cases; and 247 from other nationalities. Approximately 4,090 refugees received material assistance from UNHCR during 1994.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

116. Owing to the geographical limitation applied by the Turkish Government to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the only possible durable solution for non-European refugees in Turkey is either resettlement or voluntary repatriation. Because of this reservation, status determination of non-European asylum-seekers has been traditionally carried out by UNHCR.

117. Early in 1994, the Turkish Government started interviewing asylum-seekers and deciding who satisfied refugee criteria. On 30 November 1994, the Council of Ministers issued a regulation on refugees and asylum-seekers in Turkey. The regulation assigns organizational and departmental responsibilities for responding to group influxes. It also details the procedures and principles to be applied to individuals wishing to seek either asylum in Turkey or residence permits with the intention of seeking asylum in a third country. This regulation was the first Turkish document to outline responsibilities and methods for implementation of the

1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol by Government officials. The major change introduced by the new regulation is that asylum-seekers must henceforth register their claims within five days of their arrival in Turkey. Those without proper entry documents must register with the governorship nearest their point of entry.

118. The regulation includes no legal requirement to consult UNHCR in status determination but an informal agreement between UNHCR and the Turkish Government ensures that its views are sought on negative cases.

119. A "one-time solution" was put into effect during December 1994 to permit Iraqi refugees who entered Turkey after the Kurdish-administered area of Northern Iraq was established in 1991 to exit Turkey on resettlement. Those recognized as refugees by UNHCR were given time (November and December 1994) to go to Silopi Camp in southeast Turkey, where they will be issued exit visas once their resettlement in a third country has been approved.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

120. In order to be able to respond to circumstances stemming from the provisions in the new regulation, UNHCR will expand legal counselling to the border areas through either local NGOs or Lawyer's Bar Associations in these areas of the country.

121. UNHCR will further develop community programmes benefiting vulnerable Bosnian refugees, particularly women and children, to improve their living conditions.

122. The resettlement of non-European refugees will continue. In addition, the Office will facilitate the resettlement of vulnerable Bosnians, and the family reunification of Bosnians who have close family links in third countries.

123. Close cooperation with resettlement countries through local embassies, immigration authorities, UNHCR Branch Offices in capitals and through the Resettlement Section at UNHCR Headquarters will be maintained to ensure a continued understanding and support in resettling the non-European caseload. Information-sharing and "lobbying" is required to further encourage resettlement countries, five years after the Persian Gulf War, to maintain their quotas for refugees in Turkey.

124. Asylum-seekers who are given temporary asylum by the Government under the new procedure are usually assigned to live in various cities with financial and medical assistance provided by UNHCR. But the desirability and feasibility of consolidating all those pending resettlement in one centre is being looked into. This could enhance protection, facilitate processing and provision of services, but would also reduce beneficiaries' self-sufficiency.

125. Contacts will be expanded both through the media and academic institutions to increase public and institutional awareness of refugee problems. UNHCR will promote the establishment of some type of community support committee of influential citizens interested in refugee problems. Efforts will also be made to identify new NGOs to develop partnerships for a possible handover of implementation of various sectors under the assistance programmes. Training for current partners is planned to improve implementation of UNHCR's assistance programmes and reporting requirements.

(b) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

126. During 1996, the UNHCR Office in Turkey will continue to promote resettlement of refugees from Turkey as a durable solution for non-European refugees. The Office will respond to the need for more individual casework and for a purely urban caseload, and to the more prominent security aspects in the present resettlement caseload. The number of beneficiaries of resettlement assistance is based on some 1,500 persons. They will be provided with assistance to cover local travel, pre-departure fees, visa fees and medical examination costs. The number of persons finally resettled will greatly depend on the results of the application by the Turkish Government of the 30 November 1994 regulations.

127. During 1996, it is proposed that some 2,300 persons will benefit from monthly subsistence allowances, medical care, food allowances, counselling services and legal assistance. The proposed care and maintenance allocation for 1996 will be higher than in 1995 in view of the increasing cost of living in Turkey and the incorporation of assistance to Bosnian refugees into the General Programmes. Activities to be developed will be similar to those in 1995.

128. The consolidation of Bosnians into one camp in north-western Turkey was carried out during the first quarter of 1995. Assistance to Bosnian refugees in the camp cover mainly domestic needs, costs of medical care, vocational training activities in the camp, education of refugee children in primary, secondary and higher levels, refugee labour costs and needs of vulnerable groups.

129. The 1996 allocation for the care and maintenance of Bosnian refugees in Turkey is based on 7,000 needy and vulnerable persons, 3,000 of them in Kirklareli camp and the rest in Istanbul. Assistance will mainly cover basic care and maintenance, including food assistance, health care and a social welfare programme to address the needs of both adults and children inside and outside the camp.

130. As in 1995, the proposed allocation for 1996 will also cover the needs of vulnerable Bosnians living in Istanbul through counselling services and medical care.

131. During 1996 UNHCR will continue to facilitate family reunion for Bosnians with close family links in third countries. It will also continue to process medical evacuations for Bosnian medical cases who require medical treatment unavailable in Turkey. The interest of Bosnian refugees in voluntary repatriation will be addressed if the prevailing circumstances in the country of origin guarantee their return in safety and dignity.

132. The Branch Office in Ankara, in consultation with UNHCR Headquarters and relevant Branch Offices, will try to establish clear guidelines for voluntary repatriation of Iraqis from third countries via Turkey to Northern Iraq.

133. Training will continue in 1996 with provisions made for two workshops on refugee law and determination of refugee status. Training of NGO staff in social services is also foreseen.

(c) Implementing partners

134. The implementation of the programme for individual cases living in urban areas in Ankara and other provincial capitals will be carried out directly by the UNHCR Branch Office. For Iraqi and Iranian refugees living in urban areas, medical care will be provided through State hospitals. In Ankara a private clinic will process patients for referrals to the hospitals. Branch Office Ankara will be directly responsible for the resettlement of non-European refugees from Turkey. It will coordinate with local embassies, selection missions from the capitals, the Resettlement Section at UNHCR Headquarters and with the International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC).

136. ICMC will also serve as UNHCR's implementing partner for assisting Iranians, Iraqis and elderly Eastern Europeans in Istanbul. Counselling activities for the vulnerable Bosnians will also be implemented by ICMC.

137. IOM will organize departures of resettlement cases arranged through UNHCR.

138. In Istanbul, CARITAS will serve on a courtesy basis as intermediary for Branch Office Ankara in matters of counselling, status determination, assistance and resettlement of Iranian and Iraqi refugees.

139. The Anatolian Development Foundation (ADF) will procure and distribute relief items and provide other camp services in Kirklareli camp. Basic food items for refugees in Kirklareli camp will be procured by WFP on behalf of UNHCR and distributed by the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS).

140. TRCS and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies-Ankara Delegation will provide health assistance to Bosnian refugees living in Istanbul. ADF will procure family food parcels for needy Bosnian families living in and around Istanbul which will be distributed by TRCS.

141. Several NGOs, including CARITAS, the American Board in Istanbul, as well as embassies and UNICEF, will continue contributing to the food, domestic needs, health, education and counselling sectors.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

141. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

142. The 1994 expenditure was higher than revised estimates mainly because of the turnover of Junior Professional Officers, which led to higher staff costs.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

143. The revised 1995 requirements are lower than initial estimates primarily due to the closure of the Diyarbakir Office and lower staff costs despite the creation of a new post in Ankara.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

144. The 1996 requirements are not significantly different from revised 1995 requirements. The new status determination procedures will require increased travel of UNHCR Legal Officers to the border areas of Turkey resulting in an increased travel budget. Costs to be covered include the salaries and common staff costs for a staff of 31 persons plus 4 Junior Professional Officers, as well as general operating expenditure.

F. Other CIS countries in Europe

1. Belarus

145. At 31 December 1994, some 1,800 non-Newly Independent States (NIS) asylum-seekers had been determined to be of concern to UNHCR. Most of them come from Afghanistan and smaller numbers from Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Viet Nam. According to government sources, the country received about 5,300 CIS refugees and forced migrants.

146. UNHCR activities in Belarus are aimed primarily at training and institution-building. In this context, a seminar on Refugee Law was held in 1993 and support was provided to the State Migration Service to prepare a draft refugee law and to establish a proper system to handle asylum claims. An additional refugee law training seminar was held in 1994. In addition, during the past two years, Belarusian authorities have consistently been invited to participate in international conferences, meetings and training workshops and seminars.

147. Throughout 1994, a small assistance programme was implemented in Minsk by the local Red Cross for about 100 asylum-seekers. During 1995, UNHCR will continue to implement this project and to provide support to the Belarusian authorities with institution-building activities and the donation of computer equipment (hardware and software) for refuge registration purposes.

148. UNHCR expects to establish a presence in Minsk by mid-1995, with the objective of providing legal assistance to the Government to permit accession to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, finalizing its refugee-related legislation,

and establishing concrete procedures both for registration and refugee status determination. The determination of NIS groups of concern and elaboration of specific support programmes is also envisaged.

149. Proposals for 1996 include the continuation of the assistance programme and, whenever possible, support for voluntary repatriation.

2. The Republic of Moldova

150. Based on UNHCR appraisal missions, refugee-related issues in the Republic of Moldova are currently not critical. During 1994, UNHCR offered basic training, especially in refugee-law and status determination procedures, and institution-building assistance to the Government. Administrative support and equipment, for the establishment of a refugee office capable of handling asylum-seekers claims, was also provided.

151. For 1995 and 1996, periodic missions by UNHCR personnel to Chisinau are envisaged. Legal support is foreseen to advise government authorities on the promulgation of refugee law and possible accession to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol.

3. Ukraine

152. At 31 December 1994, some 5,000 non-CIS asylum-seekers have been determined to be of concern to UNHCR in Kiev. The majority of the asylum-seekers come from Afghanistan and Angola, with smaller numbers from Iraq, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sri Lanka. Government figures indicate the presence of about 15,000 refugees and forcefully displaced people from the CIS.

153. In the absence of a governmental or non-governmental implementing partner, during 1994 and 1995, a modest food and health service delivery programme has been, and is being, implemented directly by UNHCR Kiev, for about 1,000 asylum-seekers. An important aspect of the work revolves around protection of asylum-seekers from harassment, detention, prosecution and even deportation.

154. As an integral part of its training strategy, in 1993 UNHCR organized a seminar on Refugee Law and a workshop on Emergency Management. Throughout 1994 and 1995, government authorities have been consistently invited to attend UNHCR-sponsored international conferences and meetings, including the Meeting of Experts held in Geneva in May 1995 and the workshops on People-Oriented Planning and Social and Community Service, held in St. Petersburg at the end of May and in early June 1995.

155. UNHCR's main objectives for 1995 and 1996 include the promotion of refugee law and accession of Ukraine to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, the provision of legal assistance to the Government to finalize its legislation concerning refugee-related issues, the establishment of concrete procedures both for registration and refugee status determination and the strengthening of government structures charged with refugee matters.

2. Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

156. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(a) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

156. There were no 1994 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support allocations for the other CIS countries in 1994.

(b) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

157. There were no initial 1995 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support allocations foreseen for Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. At the end of 1994, however, it was decided to open independent offices in both Minsk (Belarus) and Kiev (Ukraine). The current year requirement thus cover the salaries and common staff costs of four staff in Minsk and five staff in Kiev as well as the opening and running of two new offices and the procurement of the necessary office equipment, furniture and stationary supplies.

(c) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

158. The 1996 requirements will continue to cover the running of the two offices in Belarus and the Ukraine, the staffing of these offices remaining unchanged.

159. The requirements are slightly lower however, as it is expected that most necessary non-expendable property would have been procured in 1995 and would not constitute a major expenditure in 1996.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ARMENIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
3,154.8	4,051.1	4,045.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	4,045.1
666.3	691.7	678.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	672.5
3,821.1	**4,742.8**	**4,723.6**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**4,717.6**
114.4	144.2	157.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	155.5
3,935.5	**4,887.0**	**4,880.7**	**TOTAL (1)**	**4,873.1**
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
241.5	–	–	Extra-budgetary food	–
230.5	–	–	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
472.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
4,407.5	**4,887.0**	**4,880.7**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**4,873.1**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AZERBAIJAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1.9 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
1.9	0.0	0.0	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	0.0
1.9	0.0	0.0	TOTAL (1)	0.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
5,502.1	5,315.3	7,200.8	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	5,153.3
755.7	1,126.0	687.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	629.1
64.0	91.1	150.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	147.3
–	–	112.0	Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	18.5
6,321.8	6,532.4	8,150.5	TOTAL (2)	5,948.2
6,323.7	6,532.4	8,150.5	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	5,948.2

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GEORGIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
0.4 a/	–	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
888.8 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
889.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**0.0**
889.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**T O T A L (1)**	**0.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
3,793.9	18,500.0	7,000.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	10,751.1
1,817.4	1,055.2	1,655.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,653.0
148.8	176.8	360.6	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	359.2
5,760.1	**19,732.0**	**9,015.6**	**T O T A L (2)**	**12,763.3**
6,649.3	**19,732.0**	**9,015.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**12,763.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 888,197 incurred under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 644 incurred under Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
500.0	–	1,000.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
6,750.6 a/	6,656.0	5,820.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	4,957.4
67.8 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
7.3 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
1,045.3	952.8	2,309.3 c/	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,109.4
8,371.0	7,608.8	9,129.9	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	6,066.8
366.8	351.8	277.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	269.6
8,737.8	7,960.6	9,407.3	TOTAL (1)	6,336.4
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
333.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
–	–	8,000.0	Assistance to IDPs in Chechnya	–
19.9	–	39.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	12.1
43.2	50.0	178.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	84.0
396.9	50.0	8,217.0	TOTAL (2)	96.1
9,134.7	8,010.6	17,624.3	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	6,432.5

a/ of which US$ 550 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/ inicudes the allocation of US$ 1,150,000 from the Emergency Fund

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN TURKEY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,117.9	2,563.1	1,646.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	3,436.0
8.1 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
48.6 b/	64.9	48.0	RESETTLEMENT	53.2
1,295.5	1,257.0	914.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,014.6
2,470.1	3,885.0	2,610.2	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	4,505.8
148.3	148.7	55.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	72.1
2,618.4	4,033.7	2,665.4	TOTAL (1)	4,577.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
818.5	1,701.3	1,680.0	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	–
60.1	81.3	90.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
393.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
290.5	160.0	273.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	276.5
1,562.8	1,942.6	2,044.4	TOTAL (2)	276.5
4,181.2	5,976.3	4,709.8	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	4,854.4

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 37,749 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER C I S COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
				GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
-	-	112.2	Belarus		132.6
-	-	100.0	Ukraine		100.0
-	750.0	-	NIS		-
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
0.6 a/	-	-	Belarus		-
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	
-	-	175.5	Belarus		138.9
-	-	345.0	Ukraine		291.6
0.6	750.0	732.7		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	663.1
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	
-	-	29.8	Belarus		17.8
-	-	42.1	Ukraine		28.8
0.6	**750.0**	**804.6**		**TOTAL (1)**	**709.7**
0.6	**750.0**	**804.6**		**GRAND TOTAL (1)**	**709.7**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes